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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Warps, Woofs of the Air

The Powers Ponder Spain

Bulgaria Goes to Market

¶ **Aviation makes another** attack on isolation. Word comes from Berlin that the airship, Nord Meer, is scheduled to take off on its maiden flight next week, its ultimate use to be that of a carrier over North Atlantic airways between Frankfort-on-Main and New York City. With a sister ship, the Nord Wind, it will be placed in service soon after July 1 on a 29- or 30-hour schedule between the two points mentioned with intermediate stops at Lisbon and the Azores. Simultaneously from Paris comes word that the Air Ministry is studying plans for a regular North Atlantic plane service between France and the United States. The purpose of the French company is to co-ordinate already existing transport agencies, in addition to providing a unit for development of North Atlantic air travel. Meanwhile Yankee Clippers take off regularly on Pacific hops and Pan American Airways follow regular schedules between North and South America. On the aërial loom a design of closely knit communication grows apace. Presently international relations will be forced to accommodate themselves to international transportation.

¶ **Hopefulness takes the place** of doubt in Germany as difficulties arising out of the Spanish situation are being relegated to the background and an attitude of expectancy is brought to bear on the important details now being worked out between the Ambassadors of England, France, Germany and Italy meeting in London. Favorable to a peaceful settlement of difficulties and the return of Germany and Italy to participation in the four-power naval patrol about Spain is the improved relation between Germany and England, the method of settlement proposed in which negotiations for the return of Italy and Germany are tending toward that of direct negotiations between the four powers long advocated by the dictatorships. The fact that Russia has had little voice in the present discussion is also considered a favorable augury. The present problem seems to be to find a formula bridging the gulf between "self-defense" and "reprisals." All Christendom knows what the formula for brotherhood is. It might pay these four Christian nations to consider that formula.

¶ **The visit of German** Foreign Minister von Neurath to Sofia is interpreted by many Bulgarians as evidence that their country's political isolation is a thing of the past, and her place among the family of nations by way of being re-established. The German Minister's visit is the first overture made by any great power toward Bulgaria since the World War. While the Bulgarians are not overly enthusiastic about the ubiquitous display of the swastika on Sofia's streets coincident to the visit (their sympathies being more in line with communism), nevertheless, the fact that a powerful nation sends a representative to little Bulgaria in a friendly mood has had a favorable reaction. Bulgaria thinks that, now the ice is broken—or rather the salt is spilled—other nations may make like overtures. That the nation has adapted its economic system to German consumption while being at variance with National Socialism indicates that bread can do what bullets would undo.

¶ **Belgian war veterans** oppose their Government's proposal to pardon all citizens convicted of treason during the World War. They hurl their war decorations on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in protest, invade the Senate, threaten to attack any "traitor" who profits by the bill. The measure affects mostly Flemings living in the north of Belgium who sided with Germany with the hope of gaining an independent Flemish state if Germany won. The grievances of the veterans may be great, but it has yet to be illustrated that mercy to the vanquished does not add to the distinction of the victor.

¶ **A voice is lifted** in warning. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, tells the graduating class at Temple University that their best wits and ingenuity will be demanded in solving the problem of getting back to self-reliance and getting away from demands on the Government. It is a resourceful country that can meet emergencies of depressions as America has, but there is a limit to what government can do or what it should be required to do. "Habits are not easily broken," he concluded, "and we have gotten into the habit of expecting everything from the Federal Government. The longer we put off correcting this, the more dangerous it will get, and the more difficult to meet." This is the warning many Americans have long waited to hear from official lips. A nation's morale is not best built up through dependence upon government. Indeed, when a nation's morals grow lax, the people more easily relinquish their rights of self-government. Seeking ease through material adjustments, they too often sell their birthright of independence for a mess of pottage, whereas the general pursuit of individual responsibility and self-respect is reflected in a government concerned primarily with keeping operative the channels of democracy.

Can Summer Break Congress Jam?

Joint Committee Hears Business Plea for Curb on Labor

Measure Attacked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Heavy industry today made its long-awaited demand on Congress for drastic new curbs on organized labor.

In the midst of widespread strike disturbances, James A. Emery, general counsel for the powerful National Association of Manufacturers, called on Congress to protect employers and consumers against "unjustifiably interrupted production" and allegedly illegal methods of militant labor groups.

New responsibilities must be enforced on labor in keeping with new grants of power, he declared.

Mr. Emery accomplished a second object of his statement today. His testimony was given before the joint congressional committee considering the new wage-hour bill, and his comment implied that if the new measure is pressed commercial interests of the country will demand it include the checks upon labor which have been urged since the Supreme Court validated the Wagner Labor Act.

Emery Comment Pungent

The Emery comment was sharp and pungent:

"If the Congress is determined to enlarge the field of what has been described as "unfail labor practices" and in effect to supplement the National Labor Relations Act, we submit that the protection of the public to prevent the arbitrary interruption of production and service now makes it vitally necessary that Congress should consider the establishment of reasonable social standards and controls of labor combinations in the field of commerce.

"We are confronted at present with unjustifiably interrupted production where collective agreements have been made, local disorder is spreading and costly strife will reflect itself in commodity prices.

"We cannot believe labor organizations of the United States are unwilling to accept the same responsibility to the public within the field of commerce that is properly imposed upon business organizations. We therefore urge that the Congress will consider, if further controls are to be established in industry, the necessity of adequately providing public protection against the constant interruption of commerce without just cause."

Restraint of Trade

The Emery comment was an attack on the details of the wage-hour bill, although the witness gave a general approval to its objectives. Under the bill, he warned labor,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

'No Exemption'— In Wage-Hour Bill

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 10

Demands of labor and employers that the Black-Connery wage and hour bill cover small as well as large industries gained fresh support today.

Chairman Connery (D) of Massachusetts of the House Labor Committee said he favored making no exemption on account of size. The bill leaves blank the number of workers required before employers would have to meet wage and hour standards.

The committee announced it would extend hearings until June 18.

Members Labor in Mounting Heat but Dream of Cool Homesteads

Legislation Piles Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The air-conditioning system has been turned on in the House and Senate. The big joint Labor Committee, hearing testimony on the wage-hour bill, has been moved from the majority to the minority caucus room, because the latter is air-conditioned and the former is not. Sweltering Washington summer has set in. And yet Congress has just begun its legislative task.

There are a dozen big bills facing the Legislature. In fact, taking the past six months as a whole, it has been one long accumulation of work for Congress—work which barely has been touched. The matter goes back to the time before Congress met and shortly after the 1936 presidential election. Mr. Roosevelt began thinking of new reforms and new laws then, and rarely has a week or a fortnight gone by since without some headlined announcement of a new project.

Task Continues to Grow

The process has by no means come to an end. Appalled Congressmen thought they had seen the end of things when the Supreme Court reorganization program dropped upon them. Yet the projects continued. Again they were positive the last measure had been received when the recent wage-hour bill arrived. But this week there is the new proposal for a $160,000,000 five-year ex-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Perkins' Aide Bound for Ohio To Study Strike

Move Follows New Rioting in Youngstown; Power Strike Settled

Green Levies Tax

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Senate authorized today creation of a special committee to investigate unemployment and relief policies and to formulate permanent programs for handling them.

Labor news in brief:

The Department of Labor announced that James Dewey, conciliator, would go into the steel-producing area as an observer after new disorders in a seven-state strike early today.

At least 17 persons were injured at gates of a Republic Steel Corporation plant at Youngstown, Ohio, in the first major renewal of violence in the strike that has cost eight lives and thrown 73,000 steel workers into idleness in the last two weeks.

Electric light and power were restored to 192 cities in Michigan's Saginaw Valley after settlement of a strike of Consumers Power Company employees which plunged 80,000 workers into idleness. Members of the United Automobile Workers Union pulled switches yesterday, disrupting service in the industrialized area. An official announcement said the agreement terminating the strike provided for wage increases. Union officials claimed recognition had been accorded the U. A. W. A. as the sole bargaining agency.

At Washington, D. C., William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, called for immediate payment of extra assessments by member unions to augment funds to be used in fighting the Committee for Industrial Organization. The groups split less than a year ago.

Steel workers and newly deputized special policemen of Monroe, Mich., drove a Negro organizer for the Committee for Industrial Organization out of the city shortly before noon today as the zero hour neared for the reopening of the strike-closed Newton Steel Company plant.

Fifteen or 20 men seized the organizer, Leonigas McDonald, on Monroe's principal street as he attempted to flee in his automobile. One report said he was making an organizational speech when the trouble began. Another report was that he was seized as he emerged from the post office.

Two hundred special policemen were sworn in to aid a force of 20 policemen and 50 deputies. Leaders of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee said picket forces would be strengthened by 8000 to 10,000 unionists from steel mills in the Detroit, Mich., area.

A formal complaint charging the Inland Steel Corporation with violation of the Wagner Labor Act was submitted to the National Labor Relations Board by S. W. O. C. officials at Chicago. The unionists contended refusal of Inland to negotiate demands for a written contract guaranteeing collective bargaining constituted violation of the law.

$500,000 Damages Asked

Union leaders announced they were preparing civil suits against police officers, the city of Chicago and Republic Steel Corporation, alleging $500,000 damages for eight fatalities and injury to scores of persons in the Memorial Day steel strike riot at Republic's South Chicago plant. They also disclosed John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chief, would address a mass meeting at Chicago, June 17.

Other Labor Developments: Page 6.

Reich approves London plan in dealing with Spanish case: Page 3.

Chinese Ambassador and Family

Wide World

Yeoh Wang **C. T. Wang** **An-Fu Wang**

Shown on Their Arrival Recently in America to Take Over the Embassy at Washington

U.S.-British Trade Compact On Rough Road

Obstacles in the Path of Speedy Development Are Appearing

New Deal Involved

Even Roosevelt Moves Seen as Opposing Each Other in Seeking the Goal

Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—For some months, hope for a strong and important Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement has stood out to international observers as one of the greatest possible contributions to world peace.

A combination of circumstances now has arisen to hamper the agreement, placing grave obstacles in the path of a development of major importance on the road back to stability and prosperous world conditions.

The agreement is beset by two major factors. First, in the United States the drive toward improved labor and industrial conditions—better wages, shorter hours, etc.—is being seen as the basis for demanding higher tariffs or other forms of protection against imports from countries where lower standards prevail.

The drive for protection heading into Washington, upon senators, representatives, and departmental officials alike, has seldom been exceeded. There would seem to be a contradiction—at least an apparent one—between two goals of the Roosevelt Administration: better internal working standards, and a policy of freer trade. And adjustment of this apparent contradiction seems possible, but it is a difficult matter.

Conservative Members

Second, in Great Britain strong resistance of any sweeping Anglo-American trade agreement centers in a powerful group of conservative members of Parliament, who are recorded in current cables as protesting against any trade arrangement which would "interfere with the fuller development or even weaken . . . the present tariff system." These M. P.'s refer to "some illusory project for the revival of economic internationalism."

Simultaneously, Dominion Prime Ministers meeting in the imperial conference have apparently indicated disinclination to make concessions to Anglo-American trade. One promising basis for a trade agreement, recently emphasized, was to have been multi-angular arrangements by which the Dominions permitted Great Britain to take more agricultural products from the United States, while the United States took more products both from the Dominions and from Great Britain.

However, there is a freer trade group in both countries which is struggling hard to make possible the trade agreement which they feel would facilitate a wider political understanding between Britain and the United States. In the United States, this group is, of course, headed by Secretary Hull, with his conviction that steps to free the world's trade will be to take steps to insure world peace. In Britain, numerous leaders of public opinion take the same view, but it would appear that the Chamberlain Ministry leans toward the high-tariff side.

Making Overtures

For some months, President Roosevelt has been making overtures to Great Britain. One of them did not go entirely unnoticed. In a letter to The Christian Science Monitor, on the occasion of this newspaper's coronation issue, President Roosevelt wrote: "It is a simple statement of fact, but one which cannot be too often affirmed, that the United States and Great Britain have one great common concern—the preservation of peace throughout the world."

The London Spectator, a widely read weekly, took up the statement, writing: "For the preservation of peace throughout the world a close, resolute and wisely conceived cooperation between Great Britain and the United States is an essential condition. Their task is two-fold—to cement their own relations more firmly and to offer their joint assistance in the removal of such removable factors as plainly endanger world peace.

"The means to that end have been exhaustively studied in the United States, more exhaustively perhaps than here . . . Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull want a trade treaty with Great Britain, to crown the series of treaties for the mutual reduction of tariffs which they have already successfully negotiated with 16 nations. Every such treaty involves sacrifices on the part of some particular industry in so far as it means a withdrawal of tariff protection.

Invokes Protests

"The proposal for a trade treaty between America and Britain inevitably provokes protests from American manufacturers and British farmers; one of the baleful effects of protection everywhere is that it makes a minority vocal and leaves the majority indifferent. This is a case in which the majorities must be stirred from their indifference, for great issues are involved, constituting the essential first step to the

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

Chain Store Tax Faces Court Test In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 10—Scarcely 24 hours after Gov. George H. Earle had signed the chain store tax act passed by the State Legislature, the American Stores Company filed an equity proceeding against John B. Kelly, state secretary of revenue, in which the constitutionality of the act was attacked in the Dauphin County Court. The company says it had 1743 retail stores in more than 450 cities, boroughs and villages in the State on June 1, and claims that if the store and theater tax act is sustained, it will be compelled to cease operation of many of its shops. The proceedings are intended to enjoin the secretary of revenue from attempting to enforce the law.

The store company contends that the act violates the uniformity clause of the State Constitution and attempts to put a graduated tax upon the same class of property when the difference is the multiple number of stores. It also contended that by the exemption of news stands from the provisions of the act, the legislation is discriminatory. Another point made by the company is that the tax is so great in the higher brackets of stores that the act amounts to confiscation and destruction of business.

The rates as provided in the act run from a minimum of $5 a store for chains of not more than five stores to $500 each for chains of 500 stores. The measure provides a penalty of $50 to $100 for each day a store operates without a license.

The State has 30 days to file an answer to the suit.

The Pennsylvania Railroad filed a similar petition in the Dauphin County Court following the signing of the full crew act, declaring that the increased costs of operation resulting from the hiring of additional men would be ruinous.

Atlantic Air Line Permit Granted for German Tests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10 — The United States, it was learned at the Department of Commerce here today, has granted permits to a German air line to conduct experimental trans-Atlantic commercial flights this summer which have as their purpose the ultimate establishment of a permanent service to compete with that which Pan American and Imperial Airways plan to inaugurate this summer also.

The German service contemplates using big four-engined flying boats to be catapulted from base ships stationed one off the Azores and one off New York to facilitate the take-off with heavy pay loads. A similar experimental service was maintained last summer, using smaller flying boats.

It is understood that France is also eager to get into the trans-Atlantic commercial race, but negotiations have not reached the point of granting experimental flight permits. It is understood that such an application will be granted whenever the French petitioner can show possession of adequate equipment.

Reciprocity Desired

Granting of the experimental flight permits does not forecast any early establishment of a regular commercial service between the United States and Germany. So far, the Anglo-American service to be operated jointly by Pan American and Imperial Airways is the only regular commercial service authorized by the United States Government.

A major factor in deciding whether a competing service will be authorized is the legal requirement for reciprocity. This has been met in the case of the Anglo-American service. But so far as can be learned here, no major American air line other than Pan American has shown any interest in heavier-than-air service across the Atlantic.

The question arises from this situation whether under the existing law requiring reciprocity the Government here could permit a German line entry into the United States until such time as an American line is prepared to join the Germans in a reciprocal service. On the one hand, it is argued that a German agreement to permit a reciprocal service to Germany whenever some American company is interested would meet the requirements of the law. This problem has not, however, yet been decided in official quarters here.

Handicap to Germans

Should the decision be that actual flying reciprocity is necessary, it would prohibit any regular German service until some American company comes along willing to enter into competition for trans-Atlantic competition with Pan American Airways. While the following is only hearsay, it is widely understood in aviation circles that Pan American has a tacit agreement with all the big United States domestic flying companies.

The net result of such an agreement, if it exists, is to protract the probable duration of a monopoly by the Pan American-Imperial service in heavier-than-air flying over the Atlantic. They will definitely have this monopoly this summer since the permit to the German interests covers only experimental flying. Ultimately, it is believed here, there will be competing lines over the Atlantic. But that Germany will be permitted regular entry into United States airports until it works out a reciprocal arrangement with another American line is doubtful.

The joint Pan American-Imperial Airways service will be inaugurated shortly using the southern route via Bermuda and the Azores. An alternate route via Newfoundland is in the process of preparation and presumably will be used ultimately.

Germany, having no islands or colonies for stepping stones across the Atlantic, has devised the novel expedient of catapult ships. The improved relations between Germany and Portugal which are notably evident in regard to the Spanish civil war, have helped out the German air plans by making the Azores available. German plans contemplate making Lisbon the first stop from Germany, the Azores the second, and then a jump direct to New York.

The problem for France would be even more difficult than for Germany. Whether they could obtain the use of the Azores is not known here. French lines are supposed to be thinking rather in terms of substratosphere planes which could make the crossing in a single jump.

French participation in the trans-Atlantic air competition is not considered an immediate factor in aviation circles. However, Germany is apparently a determined and well-prepared competitor.

French plans for Atlantic air service: Page 4.

Reply of Italy Clears Way To Spanish Patrol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 10—Re-establishment of full accord among the Spanish patrol powers was brought a step nearer to conclusion today when the Italian reply to British proposals for filling the gap on the Spanish eastern coast arrived and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden met the Italian, German and French Ambassadors and discussed the situation with them individually.

Tomorrow Mr. Eden holds a joint meeting with these same Ambassadors to put the finishing touches to an agreement which is then to go for final approval before a full gathering of the 27 powers in the International Non-Intervention Committee here.

Protest By Russia

A Russian protest against the procedure adopted in these discussions has meanwhile reached the committee and Capt. Euan Wallace, chairman of that body, replied recalling circumstances in which the measures for insuring the safety of the patrol vessels came to be discussed.

Captain Wallace added that this has been thought the most hopeful method of restoring full collaboration in the control scheme.

The British Government, it is learned, so far as itself is concerned, has no objection to adopting a French suggestion for posting independent observers on each patrol vessel.

May Choose Ship Types

A further suggestion that armed trawlers be substituted for bigger war vessels now employed on patrol, it is pointed out, is one which each participating power can settle for itself, as no limitation has been placed upon the nature of the ships used.

The Earl of Plymouth, lately chairman of the Non-Intervention Committee, proceeded by air today from Kaunas, Lithuania, to Berlin, on a homeward journey, after courtesy visits to Finland and other Baltic states, but his visit to Germany is not understood to be in any official capacity.

U.S. Urged to Take World Leadership By Chinese Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Fresh from presenting his credentials to President Roosevelt earlier this week, C. T. Wang, the new Chinese ambassador, today called upon the American Government to take the leadership in the readjustment of world economic and political problems.

Ambassador Wang did not specifically outline the channels in which he hoped President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull would operate, but he called attention to the recent Buenos Aires conference and the effort there to create continental solidarity, hoping that these steps could be approached on the world stage.

The Chinese ambassador pointed out that the American silver policy, which recently was a serious bone of contention between the two governments, had now "solved itself," and China, by going on the gold standard, was no longer irked by the American purchases. He also said that the extrality question is not now up for negotiation.

Mr. Wang said China would welcome Philippine independence, and would gladly join in a neutralization pact. He also expressed full interest and sympathy in the Pacific non-aggression pact proposed at the London Imperial Conference.

The ambassador warmly greeted the new Japanese cabinet, saying: "Prince Konoye is a very liberal statesman, and I hope he will be able to bring about better relations between his country and mine." He commented upon Prince Konoye's unconventional attributes, the fact that he has been educated at Harvard University and has two sons now being educated in the United States, and that his appointment was largely a result of intervention by the imperial household.

Altogether, it was a more promising Far Eastern picture reflected by the Chinese ambassador, and he said the border situation in North China, where smuggling and other illicit activities had been rife, was improving. Nevertheless, smuggling of narcotics into China and through the treaty ports to other nations, was a problem of increasing gravity.

Ambassador Wang has taken a comfortable and famous Washington estate, Twin Oaks, property of Mrs. Charles J. Bell, adjacent to Henry L. Stimson's Woodley estate.

Text of Ambassador Wang's statement: Page 8.

U.S. to Buy Sugar Pines For Yosemite Park Annex

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Conservationists have won their campaign to have the Federal Government purchase one of the few last stands of virgin sugar pines in the United States.

Despite opposition from California business interests, Congress has authorized the Secretary of the Interior to spend a "reasonable" sum of money to buy 7500 acres of privately-owned land adjacent to Yosemite National Park, scheduled to fall before the lumbermen's ax during the next four years. The National Park Service estimates that the cost will run between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

The House gave its approval to the Yosemite Park Extension after striking out a provision that the county where the land lies should be reimbursed for loss of taxes caused by federal acquisition. After minor differences between the Senate and House bills are composed, the measure will go to the President for his signature.

Approximately 6700 of the 7500 acres to be acquired is heavily timbered with what conservationists describe as one of the finest examples of virgin sugar pine forest now in existence. These trees sometimes attain a height of 300 feet and are from 12 to 14 feet in diameter. A hermit is said to have lived in one of them. The largest trees have taken 200 years to attain their present height, foresters estimate.

Opposition to the purchase in the House was led by Rep. Harry L. Englebright of California who said it would add to unemployment and hurt the State's industries. He pointed out that 100 square miles, including 15,000 acres of sugar pines, were added to Yosemite National Park several years ago at a cost of over $3,000,000, 50 per cent of which was contributed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and 50 per cent of which was paid by the Federal Government.

A report from the National Park Service, quoted on the floor of the House, said that labor employed by the lumber company in the region numbers 422 and is largely of the migratory type.

The money for the purchase will come out of funds set aside by the Emergency Conservation Act. If the Secretary of the Interior is not able to get the land for a "reasonable" price, he is empowered to get possession of it by condemnation.

While practically all the conservation organizations of the country have been interested in the sugar pine issue, the bill has been principally pushed by the Emergency Conservation Committee of New York, headed by Mrs. C. N. Edge.

University's Self-Help Plan Brings Students and Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARLINVILLE, Ill. — "This is America now," one Oriental upperclassman reminded an Oriental freshman, who had just come to America, and on west to Illinois, to raise cows and build dormitories with corn-belt boys and girls, in exchange for a college education at Blackburn University.

Dr. William Mestrezat Hudson, president of this junior, self-help university, said the same thing a little differently, in connection with the centennial the university has been celebrating.

"We teach our students responsibility by giving them responsibility," he said in an interview. "And we train them in leadership by making leaders of them."

Blackburn punctuated its commencement week activities with a celebration in honor of the university's inception by Gideon Blackburn in 1837, and by recognition of a quarter century of self-help instituted by Dr. Hudson.

Though there are numerous colleges in America using the self-help plan, Blackburn is a pioneer in broadening the plan to include both work and management of the plant by students. Here, faculty members are the only paid employees, for students manage every function of the institution except teaching. The cooks, stenographers, laundry force, the boy baker, carpenters, the boys who farm the 360 acres, all are supervised by student work managers. The courses given are in liberal arts, agriculture, home economics, and teaching.

Five impressive new brick buildings stand on the campus, in a setting of aged elms, and there was no labor trouble while they were going up. Carlinville's skilled men worked for a while and then walked out—but not on strike. They were merely turning over their jobs to students whom they had been teaching the trade. Students had an incentive, too, to carry the work on briskly and well; for they were building castles—putting up permanent structures to replace Pullman sleeping cars which served for office and classrooms after fire destroyed Old College Hall.

Some 350 students from about 15 states are studying and living a happy, interdependent community life at Blackburn. Some 3000 more, outside, are hoping their names are near the top of the waiting list. They must rank in the upper third of their high school class, be able to pay $225 a year for room, board, and tuition, work 2½ hours a day, and have good character, in order to matriculate.

The door to the president's office seems always to stand open. A visitor gets the feeling that the boys or girls who come filing in as unconventionally as they would into their own father's study, may at any moment forget, and address the university president as "Dad." They do call Mrs. Hudson "Mother Hudson."

Amelia Earhart On Another Hop In African Flight

DAKAR, French Senegal, June 10 (AP)—Amelia Earhart flew eastward across Africa's wild expanse today. After a smooth take-off at 6:55 a. m. (1:55 a. m., E. S. T.), from Quakam airport, the airwoman headed for Gao, 1140 miles east and north of here on the Niger River, having altered somewhat her previously set course on account of unfavorable weather.

She had planned to fly her twin-engined monoplane to Naimey, French Niger colony, 250 miles southeast of Gao and due east of Dakar.

Arising before dawn, Miss Earhart hurried to the airfield, where she received reports of barometric depressions and tornadoes in the Sudanese region in the heart of Africa, over which she had charted her course.

So she decided to swing slightly to the north to Gao, but maintained the general direction of her itinerary through the center of the continent toward Lake Chad, French Equatorial Africa.

Eager to be on her aerial way, the flier climbed into her ship with her navigator, Capt. Fred Noonan, after thanking French Colonial Aeronautic, Air France and airport officials for their help.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, June 10, 1937

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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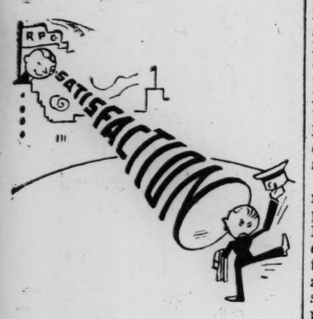

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Morgan Opposed To Tax Dodging; Clarifies Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Denial that he favored income tax dodging even "within the law" was issued today by J. P. Morgan, head of the internationally known banking house founded by his father.

Mr. Morgan said a wrong interpretation had been placed on the interview he gave ships news reporters when he returned home from Europe last Monday, and that when he spoke to reporters, he had not seen President Roosevelt's message on income tax evasion nor the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau Jr. In that interview Mr. Morgan was quoted as having said that if the Government did not know enough to collect taxes, a man was foolish to pay them.

"My interview on shipboard with newspapermen last Monday took place before I had seen President Roosevelt's message on income tax evasion, with Secretary Morgenthau's letter." a statement given out at Mr. Morgan's offices here today said. "I am surprised at the interpretation that some people seem to have made on my off-hand remarks, for I certainly have no sympathy with tax dodging or tax evasion and had no thought of defending such practices.

"What I feel strongly is that when a taxpayer has complied with all the terms of the law he should not be held up to obloquy for not having paid more than he owed."

Mr. Morgan's statement was transmitted to his office from his home on Long Island, where, it was said, he was resting.

Negus Sues Italy On Railway Shares

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—Haile Selassie lost his country to Benito Mussolini, but he determined yesterday to fight for his railway shares.

The Negus filed suit against Il Duce and Italy in the French courts to obtain the right to sell his stocks in Ethiopia's one-track railway.

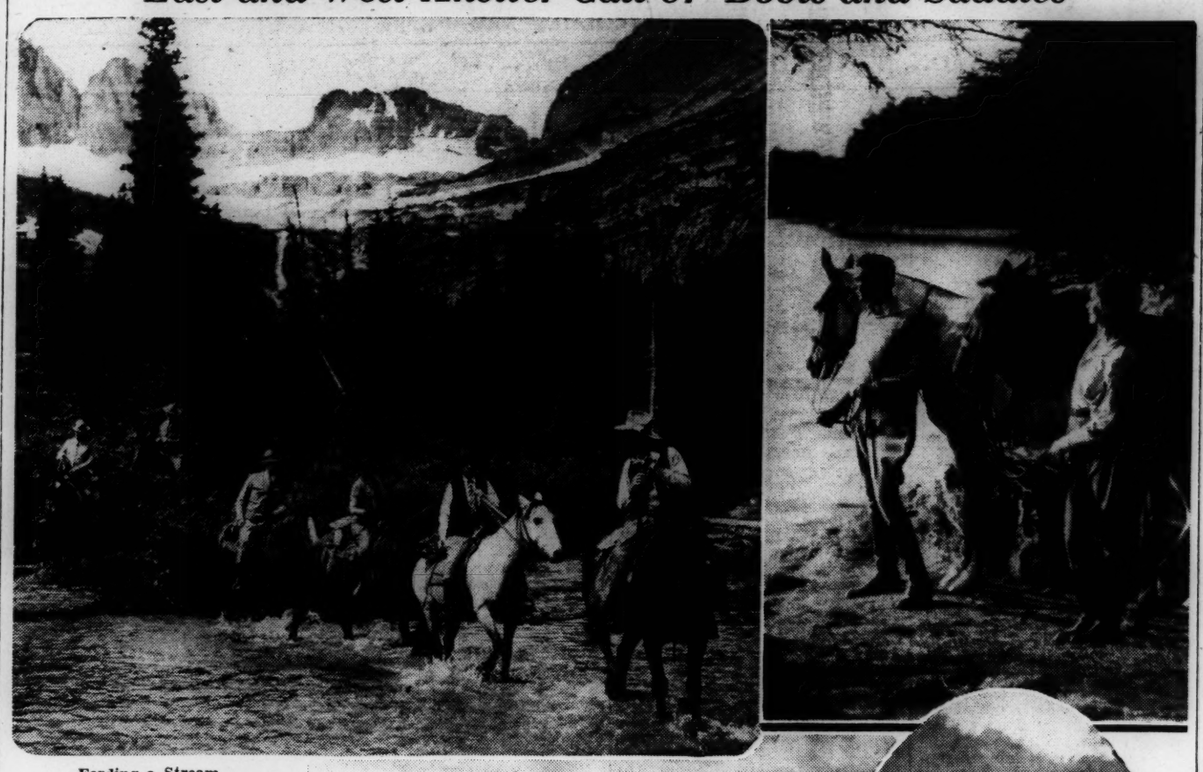
Italy contends the Italian Government is now the government of Ethiopia, and that the stock, valued at about $1,350,000, thus belongs to the Italian Treasury.

When attorneys for Italy and the Negus appear in court, Paul Weill, Haile Selassie's lawyer, will argue that his client is still the Government of Ethiopia—at least as far as the railway goes—because France has not recognized Italian sovereignty.

G. A. R. Elects Bauer

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—Joseph Bauer, 92, of Rochester was named yesterday as 1938 commander of the New York State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Bauer was the unanimous choice of 28 veterans attending the department's seventy-first annual encampment.

East and West Answer Call of 'Boots and Saddles'



Fording a Stream
Group of Riders on the Trail in Glacier National Park

Glacier National Park. Photo by Hileman; H. Armstrong Roberts; Harold M. Lambert

Rural Scene in Vermont
Quartet of Riders Cantering Along One of the Dirt Roads That Has Made the Green Mountain State a Favorite Spot for Horsemen

Afoot and Astride
Upper—Couple Watches Sunrise Over Mountain Lake
Below—Woman Rider on Cross-Country Trot

Gray Mare Stages Comeback On Nation's Vacation Trails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—If half of America is destined to live in trailers, as one nationally-known commentator forecasts, a good portion of the other half seems determined to pass much of its time in a saddle. For while the highway home maneuvered into parking space in the nomadic heart of a continent, the old gray mare also cantered to a comeback.

Incomplete returns from scattering horse trail precincts of the United States and Canada indicate more persons went "Ridin' Down the Sunset Trail" in 1936 than in the years before King Horse abdicated in favor of the first million Model-T's.

In short, an equine encore has swept from the Arctic Circle to the Panama Canal, from Atlantic to Pacific, ferried over to the Philippines and Hawaii, and spread up the coast to Alaska.

Tally of Riders

Although figures are unavailable from remote dude ranch districts and National Park areas, where the vote for the horse always was heavy, an unofficial count for the area between the north border and the Mason-Dixon line totals more than 50,000 riders. Dixieland may be relied upon to add 50,000 more to the final score. Concede Canada a conservative 10,000, and write your own ticket on the all-trail Republic of Mexico.

Canada cannot claim a monopoly on titled trail riders. Lord Ogilvy has ridden trails of the American Rockies for a half century. Countess Gretchen Stoeffel, once of Austria, now an American ranch woman, prefers her canters on the American side of the line. She has ridden trail in New England and New Mexico, and at many points between. She acquired the riding habit in Vermont over the same back-country roads that Calvin Coolidge used to prime his appetite for supper. (That's what he called it, supper.)

Despite its limited area, Vermont has more than 1000 miles of horse trails winding through sparsely settled back country, all plainly marked so they may be used safely by riders who prefer to travel in solitude. These routes connect at border lines with dirt roads of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

New England Trails

Trails of New England are new in name only. They were the main highways of 100 years ago and were permitted to fall into disuse with the advent of the automobile, all but forgotten until the riding renaissance. They tap the most attractive rural areas of the region, follow ridges and skirt shores of lakes and clear streams, cross ancient covered bridges of the style that disappeared a half century ago in nearly every other part of America.

Camping facilities are unnecessary to the rider in New England's back country; for food and lodging and stables are available at ancient farm houses and country inns at 10-mile intervals. These roads traverse hundreds of miles without crossing a paved highway.

New York, too, has cleared the hazel brush from Van Winkle's hunting paths in the Catskills, and here the rider may jog for days without inhaling a whiff of carbon monoxide or changing a tire. Pennsylvania picks up at Valley Forge to carry on over the Cumberlands. West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have fallen in with the idea. There are horse trails through the Blue Ridge range and the Ozarks; the mountains of Georgia and Tennessee; lowlands of Louisiana and Mississippi. Virginia, Kentucky and Texas, of course, still start their riding lessons from the cradle.

Ancient Trails in West

Out where the west begins, out where the trail rider of discretion swaps his regular saddle horse for a cow pony, where dude ranching has kept many a rangeman off relief rolls, there are thousands of miles of trails that are older than history; that were made and traveled by buffalo, elk, deer, sheep, goats and Indians in a country which the automobile cannot enter and is not wanted. The west, too, is building more trails and labeling them "fire lines." They traverse difficult timber land, and are a major forest conservation job of the CCC.

Riders on extended trips into the Rockies usually travel by pack train, with licensed guides. The guide also acts as chef, commissary, packer, campkeeper and horse wrangler. He knows where to fish, and how and when. To be a complete success, he must warble range songs about campfires, and plausibly tell tall stories of gun-totin' days. He is supposed to know everything there is to know, and usually does, about the country over which he rides.

Extent of the saddle horse comeback is not apparent to the traveler whose progress is governed by green-and-red signals. Seldom does the confirmed highway stickler cross the trail of the saddle enthusiast. The horse picks up and carries on where sparkplugs and carburetor leave off. When the going becomes too rough or the path too narrow for the rolling bungalow, the motorist who insists upon finding the end of the trail merely moves from his soft seat of a sedan to a not-so-soft seat in a saddle. From there he goes places where the motor will never go until it grows hoofs; and sees things that may never be visible from an automobile. His route leads to the continent's back yard rock gardens, with gates too narrow for motor traction. He will traverse rugged regions inaccessible to those too lazy to hike or too timid to straddle a cow pony.

Different Customs

A different horse, different saddle, different costume and different atmosphere rule on eastern and southern trails, where a 25-mile ride is something for the mere novice. Horses of known blood and capacity are ridden in the older settled regions.

In the Rockies, anything but a stock saddle, heavy and hard and high-horned, would be a curiosity. The padded, English-type saddle suffices for the "tamer" areas, where lighter, but not too light, clothing may be chosen with impunity.

Canada decorates all comers who can stick to its western trails for 50 miles or more. The official brass button of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies signifies the first half-century ride. A 100-mile trip is good for a silver token. The emblem runs into real gold after 500 miles, increasing in value and changing in design with each additional 500 up to 2500 miles. After that the rider doesn't need a button to prove he can take it.

Trail promotion efforts throughout the continent started some 15 years ago to promote breeding of better horses, preservation of natural beauty spots in their primeval state, and to encourage vigorous outdoor recreation.

'Bank Nights' Illegal

AUSTIN, Texas, June 10 (AP)—The Court of Criminal Appeals, the State's highest tribunal in criminal cases, ruled yesterday that theater "bank nights" were lotteries and illegal.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Canada Proposes To Join Hudson And St. Lawrence

MONTREAL, June 10 (AP)—The International Joint Commission, boundary dispute arbiter between the United States and Canada, today sounded Canadian sentiment on a proposed $500,000 expenditure by the Dominion to connect the St. Lawrence and Hudson rivers for navigation. The plan calls for a waterway 27 to 32 feet deep between the two rivers.

Vermonters who testified at a hearing yesterday at St. Albans, Vt., agreed that the plan would lessen flood dangers, but differed widely on its other effects.

Canada proposes to dam the Richelieu at Fryer's Island, a few miles north of St. Johns, Que., and also widen and deepen the channel near that community, where a natural wier now impedes the stream's flow, and proponents assert, causes prolonged flooding of lowlands for several miles on both sides of the river between St. Johns and Lake Champlain.

The commission sought American reaction to the proposal because Canadian engineers explained channel enlargement at St. Johns would lower the level of Lake Champlain, from which several Vermont communities get their water supply.

The commission must give its approval before the work can start. The cost would be borne by Canada and all the work done within Quebec Province.

Besides making the Richelieu navigable, proponents said, the project would minimize Richelieu River and Lake Champlain flood dangers and make possible reclamation of large areas of land in those districts.

Status of State Shrine Sought for Benner Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 10—A movement has been started here to interest Gov. George H. Earle in preserving and restoring the old Gen. Philip Benner home along Spring Creek, south of Bellefonte, in Centre County. The Benners were closely related to the VonLohr family, from which Governor Earle is a direct descendant.

The sponsors hope to obtain the Governor's assistance in having the Benner home, long vacant and needing repairs, made into a state shrine.

Maj. Gen. Philip Benner, who built the house in 1812, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on May 19, 1762. His father served in the Revolutionary War, was captured and imprisoned, and his mother was a second cousin of Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne.

Colorado Pension Planned for Aged Hits Revenue Snag

DENVER, Colo., June 10 (AP)—Tax trouble has clouded the Colorado old-age pension plan which promised to pay at least $45 a month. State welfare department officials reported that in only one month of this year will the pensioners receive as high as $45. They emphasized that if this payment is made, it will be the largest pension paid by any State in the nation.

A surplus in the present old-age pension fund will permit a payment of $45 to approximately 35,000 pensioners in August, an announcement by the board said. But the surplus of $1,400,000 will be virtually exhausted by this one payment and in September the board estimated the pension will be $37.38.

This will completely end the surplus and payments will drop to $29.15 for the remaining months of the year.

The estimate of 35,000 pensioners is a tentative one. If there are more, payments will be less. If there are fewer than 35,000 the payments will be more.

$18,000,000 Annual Cost

O. Otto Moore, one of the sponsors of the $45 a month plan approved by voters in the last election and by the Legislature in its spring session, estimated the pensions would cost about $18,000,000 a year if the full amount was paid. The Federal Government would contribute about $4,500,000 of this under the federal pension plan, leaving the State to raise $13,500,000.

The welfare board estimated only about $7,000,000 in State money would be available annually from the sources which the pension amendment set aside for pension payments. These are a 2 per cent sales tax, a liquor tax and a percentage of incorporation fees and other revenue.

Some county and municipal officers in Colorado reported they were having pension troubles of another nature. In Colorado Springs an aged woman from Seattle, Wash., announced she had arrived to establish residence in Colorado and start collecting her $45 a month pension.

Residence Required

She apparently was unaware of a provision of the law which specified pensioners, to qualify, must have lived in Colorado continuously for 35 years, must be in financial need and must be an American citizen.

These are qualifications for persons from 60 to 65 years old, to whom state pensions only are paid. If a person is over 65, the law provides they must have lived in Colorado five years of the preceding nine before the date application is made. These persons draw both State and federal money.

The Colorado $45 a month plan has yet to be approved by the Federal Social Security Board in Washington. If rejected, the State will continue its old pension plan under which approximately 27,000 persons over 65 were paid an average of about $27 a month.

McNutt Regards 'Toast' Letter Incident Closed

MANILA, June 10 (AP)—High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt told newsmen yesterday he considered the toasts and foreign relations circular letter incidents closed.

The incidents grew out of letters Mr. McNutt sent foreign consuls. One ordered that at social functions he should be toasted ahead of Commonwealth President Quezon. The other directed that all matter dealing with foreign affairs be routed through the high commissioner's office. Mr. McNutt said his letter was being complied with.

The delicate toasting issue was avoided by the British colony yesterday in the first function since Mr. McNutt raised it. The British toasted the King, whose birthday the dinner celebrated, and President Roosevelt and there they stopped.

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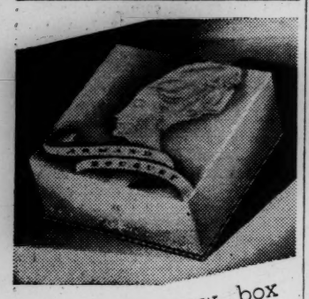
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Belgian Amnesty Action Resisted By Ex-Veterans

BRUSSELS, June 10 (AP)—Belgian war veterans caused a Cabinet crisis today by their opposition to a government proposal to pardon all Belgians convicted of treason during the World War.

Mounted troops and tanks were thrown about the Parliament buildings and strategic points in the Capital to prevent a repetition of demonstrations such as the one yesterday, in which 400 veterans hurled their war decorations on the Tomb of the Unnkown Soldier.

The Government received a delegation of the veterans in an effort to mollify them, but feared a new outburst when the amnesty measure comes up for action before the Senate today.

Long-Continued Controversy

Veterans who forced their way to the Speaker of the Senate threatened to attack any "traitor" who profited by the bill.

The Government-supported measure, already passed by the Lower House, 95 to 75, affects principally Flemings living in the north of Belgium who sided with Germany during the war in the hope of establishing an independent Flemish state if Germany won.

Many of these were convicted of treason and citizenship rights were taken from them. Some are still in prison.

Bitterness has continued for months, with ex-service men opposing the amnesty bill, while Flemings have staged counter demonstrations demanding the Government force its passage.

Demand Made for Veto

An organization in Brabant called on King Leopold to veto the measure if it passes the Senate, and at Verviers 500 veterans in a demonstration threatened senators and deputies voting for the amnesty with expulsion from veterans' organizations.

In the Capital a group of 400 veterans, wearing the "Cross of Fire" decoration won on the field of battle, after throwing their medals on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier decorated the monument with a wreath bearing the legend:

"Brother! Those who soon will join you lay on thy grave the useless pledge their victory won at the expense of so many useless sufferings."

Prisoner 'Shortage' Halts New Zealand's Output of Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

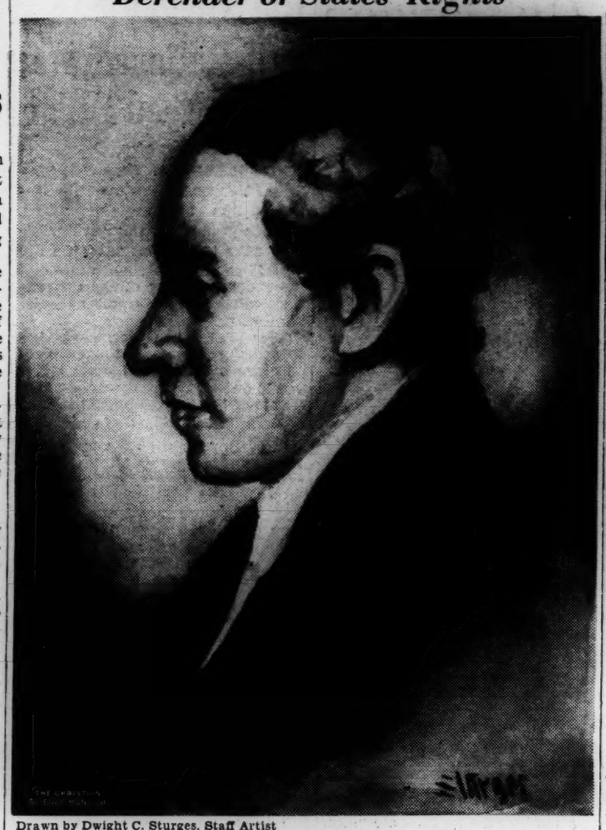
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—That "quite a lot of bother" has been caused by a decrease in the population of New Zealand's prisons, a statement made by the Minister of Justice, H. G. R. Mason, may seem paradoxical.

The explanation is that a number of industries are carried on in the prisons, such as quarrying road metal, and making mail bags and boots, and the shortage of prison labor has thrown some machinery idle.

The Minister states that the prison population of New Zealand today is the lowest for 25 years. The 40-hour week, which the Labor Government has introduced into industry, has been applied to prison workers, but this is not to be allowed to affect the earnings of prisoners and so reduce the allowances of dependents.

Most prisoners now enjoy radio, and Mr. Mason says it will not be long before all prisons are equipped to give this service. "After all," he comments, "a prisoner is a human being."

Defender of States' Rights



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

William Paterson

Lawyer and Jurist Whose Family Came to America From Ireland When He Was a Baby. He Was Graduated From the College of New Jersey (Princeton), Studied Law, Was a Member of the New Jersey Constitutional Convention and Later Presented the Small-State Plan to the Federal Convention. William Pierce Said, "He Is a Man of Great Modesty, With Looks That Bespeak Talents of No Great Extent—but He Is a Classic, a Lawyer and an Orator—and Never Speaks but When He Understands His Subject Well." Later, Paterson Became Governor of New Jersey and an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

1787–The Constitution–1937

Paterson Voices an Appeal for Equality of Suffrage Among the States

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia, June 9, 1787

The Federal Convention appears in danger of disruption! Not only this, but the Confederation itself is threatened with disintegration into two or more confederacies with perhaps a scattering of unattached states if the convention collapses!

Hot words and stubbornly maintained positions on the question of representation in the proposed new government brought members suddenly to a realization that only heroic measures or some great compromise can hold the assemblage together and bring its anxiously hoped-for work to fruition.

The issue was sharpened by New Jersey's leaping into the contest through her attorney-general, William Paterson and Judge David Brearley of her Supreme Court, who till now have sat silently watching the Virginia or large-state plan taking form. They may have been braced by the presence of Governor William Livingston, who came in this week.

Suffrage Question

Bringing up the question of suffrage which had lain undecided since 10 days ago when it gave hint of provoking a clash, these spokesmen pleaded for the rule of equality among states which prevails in the Congress of the Confederation rather than the proportional representation demanded by Pennsylvania and Virginia deputies and embodied in the pending resolutions.

"New Jersey will never confederate on the plan before the committee," shouted Mr. Paterson at the climax of his oration. "She would be swallowed up. I or my state will never submit to tyranny or despotism, and I would rather submit to a monarch or a despot than to such a fate. I therefore declare that I will never consent to this system. Not only will I oppose the plan here but on my return home will do everything in my power to defeat it there."

Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania replied with equal fire, "Shall New Jersey have the same right or influence in the councils of the nation with Pennsylvania? I say no! It is unjust. I will never confederate on this plan. The gentleman from New Jersey is candid in declaring his opinion—I commend him for it—I am equally so. I say again, I will never confederate on his principles. If no state will part with any of its sovereignty, it is in vain to talk of a national government."

Theory of Sovereignty

This last statement had reference to the argument with which Judge Brearley opened the debate, that the right rule had been adopted in the Articles of Confederation to the effect that each state in the Union was sovereign and as such was entitled in the councils to one vote.

Judging by the present quotas of financial contribution established by Congress—since that is an alternative basis of representation in the Virginia resolutions—he pointed out that Virginia would have 16 votes and Georgia only one. The mention of Georgia as an example was strategic, since the small states desire her vote as one of them, but the Georgia representatives look hopefully toward a gain of population that would make it eventually one of the larger states, especially as their territory, extends westward to the Mississippi.

There will be, Judge Brearley continued, three large states and 10 small ones. The large states, meaning Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia, on the proportional basis will carry everything before them. Virginia with her 16 votes will be a solid phalanx while the little states will have to throw themselves into the scale of some large one to have any weight at all. The only remedy he saw, if proportionalism was insisted upon, was to erase all existing boundaries and make a new partition of the map into 13 equal parts.

Mr. Paterson directed attention to the credentials under which the various deputations were present and had the commission of the Massachusetts delegates read.

Drawing on this he said, "The amendment of the Articles of Confederation is the proper basis of all the proceedings of the convention. We ought to keep within its limits, or we shall be charged by our constituents with usurpation." The appeal to the Massachusetts documents appeared an astute move to try to split that state away from the large state block or at least embarrass its representatives.

"There is no more reason," the New Jersey delegate added, "that a great individual state contributing much should have more votes than a small one contributing little, than that a rich individual citizen should have more votes than an indigent one."

Hugh Williamson of North Carolina compared the states to counties of different size in a state, remarking that proportionate representation was admitted to be just in that case and therefore should apply in this. His entry in to the discussion was a reminder that North Carolina is probably as large a state as Massachusetts in numbers even if not in commerce, and may be expected to stand on that side.

Mr. Paterson, as the question was about to be put to vote, suggested that it might be best to postpone the decision until Monday and this was done by general consent.

A new member was added to the Maryland deputation today by the arrival of Luther Martin, attorney general of that state.

Day-by-Day History

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Earlier reports have narrated the presentation of the Virginia or large-state plan and growing opposition on the part of small states. Today: Convention appeared in danger of disruption and confederation itself faced threat of disintegration.

Tomorrow: Delegates from large states win fight for proportionate representation in both houses of National Legislature.

AUNT JENNY says—

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German Visit Ends Bulgaria's Isolation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 10—Convincing indication that the long period of Bulgaria's political isolation is over and that she is winning back a stable place in the family of nations is seen in the visit of Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, here.

Baron von Neurath is the first foreign minister of a great power officially to visit Bulgaria since the World War and his coming is much appreciated in official circles. On the other hand the Bulgarian people generally are democratically inclined and so are not altogether pleased to see the swastika flag decorating their main boulevards, squares and public buildings.

Many Bulgars looks upon the Soviet republics as the ideal for all Slavs to follow and so feel hostile towards a state which is considered the foremost opponent of Russia and of the Bolsheviks. Nevertheless, the fact that representatives of a powerful nation and a personal emissary of so mighty a ruler as Reichsführer Hitler has come to little Bulgaria as a friend has caused much satisfaction.

No new agreement will be concluded between Sofia and Berlin, and Bulgaria is not likely to take sides with one group of European states against another. Certainly she is not lining up with the third Reich at this time, but if Germany thinks Sofia worthy of such a visit, other states also may send emissaries with kind words and they are likewise sure to be well received. Economically, Germany plays a very vital role here, accounting for more than half of all Bulgaria's exports and imports. Bulgaria, therefore, is tending to adapt its whole economic system to German needs and is producing intensive crops of special value rather than corn and wheat. This fits in admirably with the nature of agriculture here and with the quality of Bulgaria's expert gardeners.

Bulgaria neither internally nor externally is going National socialist but is glad to have Germany for a friend and consumer.

Bulgarian Living Costs Soar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The Government here is trying to close—at least partially — Bulgaria's economic shears. It has passed a series of laws designed to reduce the rising prices of manufactured articles.

Bulgaria is one of Europe's most predominantly agricultural countries. Nearly 80 per cent of its population lives off the soil. Yet for many years the prices they have received for what they sell have been exceedingly low in comparison with the prices they pay for what they buy. As economists here have pointed out, the "shears have been opened far too wide."

Now the prices of agricultural products are rising but those of many industrial articles are rising still faster, so the situation tends to grow worse rather than better. In view of that, upon the insistence of the Ministry of Agriculture, measures have been taken to force industrial prices down.

This will not be very difficult because Bulgaria's industry has been sitting behind very high tariff walls. Now the top panels of those walls will be taken away and either the home factories will sell more cheaply or cheap goods will pour in from outside.

A price commissioner has been appointed to exercise a strict control over trade. The price of certain state monopoly objects, such as petroleum and salt, has been brought down. Other prices will also be fixed after a study of the cost of production or of the price lists of foreign firms. Bulgarian industry will no longer be protected at the expense of the consumer. Many duties are being reduced by from 20 to 50 per cent.

As a still further aid to buyers, much official encouragement is being given to all co-operatives whereby the profits of middlemen as well as of the manufacturers will be still further reduced. People's markets abound throughout Bulgaria so that probably three-fourths of all food products go direct from producer to consumer. Generally speaking, this is a land of hard work, great frugality and small profits.

Georgians Defeat Repeal Proposal

ATLANTA, Ga., June 10 (AP)—Complete unofficial returns yesterday showed defeat of a proposal to repeal Georgia's 22-year-old prohibition law by 8277 votes.

The vote was: for repeal, 94,652; against repeal, 102,929.

In the same election, Georgians gave a heavy majority to 26 constitutional amendments sponsored by Georgia's pro-Roosevelt Governor, E. D. Rivers, and opposed by the State's anti-New Deal ex-Governor, Eugene Talmadge. Mr. Talmadge conceded the adoption of the amendments.

Governor Rivers advocated adoption of the amendments to "put Georgia in line with Roosevelt" on old-age pensions and other phases of the social security program.

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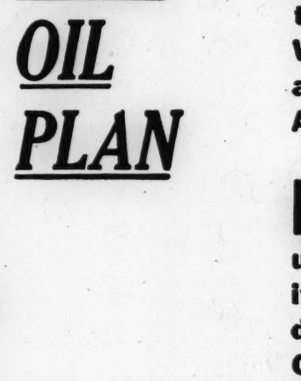
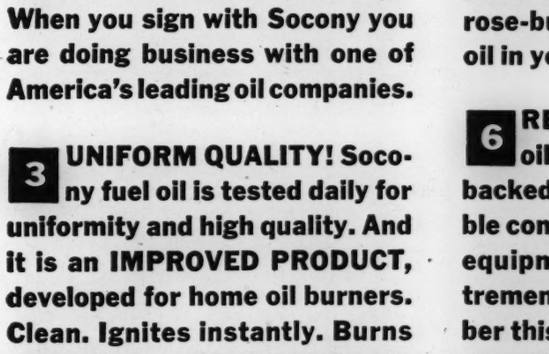
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Wonders of Research: Chemists Clean Up Garden

Research workers engage in battle with insect pests, building laboratory and making use of greenhouse, in order to prevent some of $6,000,000,000 annual damage to plants and crops—Planets, from Mercury up to Jupiter, put on early and late evening show.

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

For the farmer, the gardener, and the would-be-gardener — if bugs would only leave plants alone—du Pont chemists have built a "Pest Research" laboratory, believed to be one of the best equipped in the world to aid mankind in its fight against insects.

Associated with the laboratory near Wilmington, Del., is a greenhouse, where plants for use in garden-pest research are grown. Here some 10 natural scientists have already been at work for several weeks, stirring up trouble for some of the better-known, but little-liked insects of North America. If even a slight measure of success can be achieved in this work, du Pont's pioneering will be considered worth while. Competent statisticians of the Department of Agriculture figure that upwards of $6,000,000,000 worth of damage is inflicted on crops in the United States annually.

The little gray codling moth that eats its way as a caterpillar into immature apples is one of the first creatures studied. Apparently the old insecticides won't do, for it seems the western codling moth doesn't mind arsenate of lead. Similarly San Jose scale insects have become used to hydrocyanic acid gas, formerly a very effective weapon.

Another search underway, is for a dye which can be permanently worked into clothing and other textiles during manufacture, to repel moth invasion. Dr. Wendel H. Tisdale, manager of the laboratory says the dye is hoped for with reasonable prospects for success. It must be odorless, colorless and harmless, except to moths, he said.

In addition to the staff of entomologists and other specialists, all the chemical researches of the du Pont organization will be behind the new laboratory.

* * *

Sky Scanning: Jupiter and Its Moons

Jupiter is rising now at about 10 o'clock p. m., (D. S. T.) well to the southwest. Any good binocular will show the disk, and if seeing is good, a moon or two. A power of 25x, say, marine glass will give a much better picture, some surface markings and all four of the larger moons.

These objects were the first bodies to be really "discovered" in the heavens — with all credit to Galileo and his crude 'scope of 1610 A. D. Another 65 years went by before Roemer noticed that the eclipses of these moons gradually fell behind schedule to a maximum of more than 16 minutes at the end of a six-months period, and then caught up again in the ensuing six months. He rightly attributed this to the now well-known fact that this was the time taken for light to cross the earth's orbit. In his day, however, such a suggestion was heresy, since light was assumed to be instantaneous.

Now is the time, just before dawn, to get a peep at Mercury. You will find this elusive planet on the eastern horizon slightly south of the path of the oncoming sun. It reached farthest west of the sun on June 9 and will rapidly fall back eastward from now on. A slightly better opportunity to see Mercury will be offered on Aug 18, when it will be low in the western sky after sunset.

If you can pick it out of the twilight, you will be more fortunate than many astronomers in far northern latitudes, say Scandinavians, who have never seen it with the naked eye, but only in the daytime in a telescope. Now that you know how rare is the prize, perhaps yours will be the thrill that comes with exclusiveness.

* * *

Drought Increases Fowl And Decreases Fish

Scarcity of salmon in the Atlantic is probable this year and next, Dr. A. G. Huntsman of Canada's Biological Board told the Royal Society of Canada at its annual meeting. Dry summers are linked with a scarcity of salmon, Dr. Huntsman finds, and he suspects that this is true of other forms of wild life as well.

He came to this conclusion in 1931, after a study of salmon statistics covering a number of years. A scarcity of these fish were found to exist every nine or ten years, which fact Dr. Huntsman connected with some "unknown" influence acting upon them while they were still small and living in their rivers before going to sea.

On that well-known salmon river in Cape Breton, the Margaree, young salmon were found to be the chief food of fish-eating birds, kingfishers and mergansers. In rainy weather, with the river high and murky, young salmon are safe, but in dry summers, with water low and clear, the birds can remove them very thoroughly, all of which means more birds and fewer salmon in years to come.

* * *

Camp Sites Detected On Desert Once Lake

A new field in the search for evidences of early mankind in North America is being explored in the southern California desert by Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell of Twenty-Nine Palms Laboratory, the Southwest Museum. Most of the area, lying between the Coast Range on the west and the Colorado River on the east, is a southerly extension of the Great Basin, containing a few dry lakes and periodical streams.

These "fossil" drainage systems, as they may be called, were active at a time geologists unanimously correlate with the end of the glacial period, perhaps 20,000 years ago. Any human occupation associated with them, would therefore have an equivalent age, it is reasoned.

"We are finding unmistakable evidence of just such occupation," writes Charles Amsden, secretary of Southwest Museum, in the long awaited first issue of Mexico's Boletin de Antropologia Americana. "Lake Mohave, a Pleistocene lake 20 miles long, had camps around its entire circumference, the remains of which are found today precisely at the old water line. Culturally, the material comprises nothing but stone implements, and these have a very strong suggestion of Late Aurignacian or Early Solutrean flaking technic and form."

Anthropologists hope that the Museum will eventually work out a chronologic division, or culture classification, based on the finds.

* * *

Balance of Technique With Job Figured

Technological changes in the mineral industries have had wide social effects throughout the United States; and if the latest report on re-employment opportunities and recent changes in industrial techniques published by the Works Progress Administration is prophetic, the next 10 years will see even greater difficulties brought about by mechanization.

Oil and gas production are the only fields in which David Weintraub and Irving Kaplan, director and associate director of the report respectively, see a trend toward an increase in labor requirements. In coal mining, the authors see "forces making for labor displacement strong enough to be of some concern. In metal mining also the chances of expansion beyond the 1920's seem unfavorable."

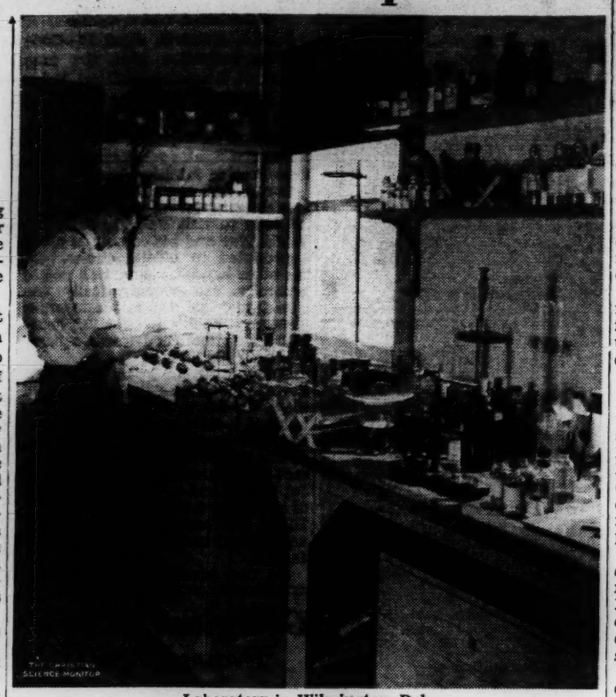
Among the technical advances which have contributed to increasing productivity without proportionately larger labor requirements, especially among non-metallic materials, are the new methods of obtaining sulphur, using the wire saw introduced in slate quarries in 1926 and now spreading to production of building stone, sandblast carving, better equipment for handling bulk materials, improvements in crushing and grinding machinery, larger cement and lime kilns, remarkable savings in fuel consumption, and the use of tremendous power shovels for surface mining.

But these same factors, so important in any consideration of short-time mining changes toward increasing the ability of men to wrest their needs from nature, will have a reverse action over the longer view. It is felt that as the earth's mineral wealth is gradually depleted near the surface, technology will have a harder time to overcome the handicaps of nature. Especially in the sources of energy is this true. Oil and gas are the "cream" of the energy supplies, and the cream is felt to be thinning out.

* * *

Robins Build Nests On 11-Story Scheme

Robins, it seems, are going in for the apartment type of dwelling, with nests placed one story above another. On the fire escape of the Bellflower grade school in Bloomington, Ill., 11 nests were started this spring, each a step above the other. Eggs were hatched in several, much to the delight of pupils in natural history classes.



Laboratory in Wilmington, Del.
Where Chemists Work to Defeat Plant Enemies

Living on Little in Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—One of the leading Vienna newspapers, the Welt-Blatt, a Government organ, states that the great majority of Austrian middle-class families have an income of less than 300 schillings ($60) a month.

When taxes, insurance, pension dues and other obligatory expenditures are deducted it leaves 260 schillings ($2). And this is the income of an intellectual, of a Government official. Such a person is envied by most of his fellows.

Both ends of the 260 schillings, for four persons, are made to meet, according to the paper, in the following way:

Rent—two rooms and kitchen	47
Gas and light	17
Heat	14
Pocket money and street-car fare for father	20
Clothes for all	20
School	10
Laundry	4
Culture	8
Food	120
	260

This item of 120 schillings for food gives each person an allowance of one schilling daily. And it must be remembered that food here is expensive.

The average family has meat only on Sundays, and lives mostly on dumplings or similar doughy products. Vegetables and fruit are only for special occasions. Butter is almost completely excluded.

Breakfast consists of rye coffee, skimmed milk, and bread. For dinner the family gathers about a dish of dumplings with gravy. For supper there may be left-over dumplings or more skimmed milk and bread.

In summer many families produce some vegetables from their own little gardens. Much kraut and potatoes are used. Cooking is done with vegetable oil.

In Austria there are more than 1,000,000 laborers. Their income is less than $53 a month. About $40, in fact, is considered a good wage.

Then there are at least 500,000 unemployed.

When one considers these figures one realizes why so many Austrians envy the man with dumplings. Even dumplings without butter or meat are considered a sort of symbol of prosperity—at least of security.

Museum for Navy Relics Is Planned for Academy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10 (AP)—The construction of a museum building at the Naval Academy to house priceless relics of the navy was a possibility today through the co-operation of private groups within the academy.

The Navy Athletic Association has given $150,000 toward the museum. The United States Naval Institute proposes to contribute $50,000. Construction of the museum building would entail no expense to the Federal Government. Both the Athletic Association and the Naval Institute are private corporations.

Joseph Stalin's Mother

MOSCOW, June 10 (AP)—Mrs. Ekaterina Georguvna Djugashvili, mother of Joseph Stalin, who passed on June 4 at her home near Tiflis, was the wife of a shoemaker in a small town in Transcaucasia, near Tiflis, the capital. There the future dictator of Russia was born on Dec. 21, 1879. His parents evidently hoped to make a priest of him, for he spent two years in the Tiflis Theological Seminary, until revolutionary activities caused his expulsion.

In October, 1935, Mr. Stalin paid a surprise visit to his mother in her Georgian home, appearing unexpectedly in her doorway. She said afterward: "Joseph always cared for me and loved me. He is an exemplary son."

RFC Head Views Self-Reliance As Major Need Today

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, told the graduating class at Temple University today that "how we are to get back to self-reliance and quit demanding so much of the Government will test the wits and ingenuity of all of us."

"The Federal Government has never before been called upon to aid its citizens from the federal treasury," he said in describing the effects of the economic depression.

Government Aid

"Government agencies have provided approximately $15,000,000,000 active credit in the past five years," he said, and contended that "this has been the principal factor in recovery. In the main it has been done through loans made in a businesslike way and will cost the taxpayer very little.

"It is a resourceful country that can meet emergencies in this manner. But however rich, there is a limit to what a government can do, or what it should be required to do, but no one should be allowed to suffer from want."

Mr. Jones received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the commencement which ended the university's 51st year. Diplomas were given 1300 students.

Training Is Need

"People have ever been restless," Mr. Jones said, "seeking something further on, something they have not had. We are trying to correct and improve through legislation, but history teaches that human progress does not go by leaps and bounds. If today we see liberalism going forward a dozen steps at a time, we should remember that reaction may come to cancel a part of that gain."

He told the graduates their training would be needed in the guidance of public affairs.

"Habits are not easily broken, and we have gotten into the habit of expecting everything from the Federal Government," Mr. Jones said. "The longer we put off correcting this, the more dangerous it will get, and the more difficult to meet."

Spain's U. S. Envoy Sails for Valencia

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Fernando de los Rios, Spanish Ambassador to the United States, sailed yesterday for a Valencia conference of Loyalist Government ambassadors and ministers called together, he said, to discuss foreign reaction to "international problems" of his country's civil war.

The Ambassador said that public opinion in the United States "favored the Loyalist Government." He stated that he objected to his Government being classed as "Red" or "Communist," describing this description as a "false conception."

"The Loyalist Government is for liberty and democracy," he said, "even with the new implications that liberty and democracy is forced to have."

Sir Robert Borden

OTTAWA, Ont., June 10 (AP)—Sir Robert L. Borden, World War Prime Minister of Canada, who passed on here today, went to Matawan, N. J., in the early 70's from his home in Grand Pre, the scene of Longfellow's "Evangeline," to teach mathematics in the Glenwood Institute in the New Jersey town.

Evincing an interest in the study of law, he gave up his position as a teacher in 1873 and returned to Canada, where he entered a law school and was graduated in 1878. After a successful career at the Canadian bar, he became associated with Sir Charles Tupper, then Prime Minister of the Dominion. Fifteen years later, he, himself, a Conservative, and leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, was elevated to that distinguished post. Sir Charles called him "the ablest parliamentarian in Canadian public life."

Sir Robert Borden's entry into politics was made as a Conservative member of the House of Commons from Halifax in 1896. After serving for a number of years he became the Conservative leader in the Canadian Parliament. He succeeded Sir Wilfred Laurier as Prime Minister in 1911.

His tenure, which ended July 10, 1920, when he resigned, included the years of the World War and extended on through the most critical period of Canadian reconstruction. During the war he invited a number of prominent Liberals to share in the conduct of affairs and the result was the Union Government, with Sir Robert still at the head. It was this Government that enforced the Military Service Act, Canada's first experience with conscription.

With the termination of hostilities, Sir Robert attended the Paris Peace Conference as Canadian plenipotentiary and member of the British Empire delegation. During the fall of 1921 he spent several weeks in Washington as the Canadian representative to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament which resulted in the Washington naval treaty.

Statesmanship, however, did not occupy all of Sir Robert's attention. In addition to his public duties, he served as a director in the Carleton County Hospital, and as vice-president of the Lord's Day Alliance. He also held directorates in the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Keewatin Flour Mills Company, the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, the Eastern Trust Company, and the Canadian Forestry Association, as well as memberships in many clubs.

Sir Robert was a descendant of Samuel Borden, an American surveyor who removed to Falmouth, N. S., in 1760. He was educated at Acadia Villa Academy in Horton, N. S., and later received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Queen's University and St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish. He was knighted in 1914. In September, 1889, he married Miss Laura Bond, of Halifax.

Air Service Over North Atlantic To America Planned at Paris

PARIS, June 10 (AP)—Plans for a regular North Atlantic plane service between France and the United States were being studied today by the Air Ministry and two sponsoring concerns, Air France and the French Line.

Formation of a new aviation concern, the result of joint negotiations by the French commercial aviation and steamship firms, was announced yesterday. The new organization will be known as the Transatlantic Air France Company.

The schedule and other arrangements under the proposed service awaited approval of the new company before final adoption. These were still undisclosed.

Its purpose, the new company announced, would be to co-ordinate transport agencies represented by the parent firms as well as to provide a unity of action in development of efficient air travel over the North Atlantic.

The director general of Air France, M. Allegre, was named president of the Transatlantic Air France Company. Louis Couhe, former chief of civil aviation in the Air Ministry, is managing director.

German Flying Boat Awaits Test for Trips Over the North Atlantic

BERLIN, June 10 (AP)—The airship Nord Meer (North Sea), the newest of a pair of German flying boats built to ply the north Atlantic airlanes in a regular commercial schedule starting after July 1, will be catapulated into its maiden flight next Thursday, it was disclosed today.

The Nord Meer and her sister ship, Nord Wind, will be placed in service as soon after July 1 as shakedown tests permit.

Cameramen were invited today to Stettin where the Nord Meer will be launched from the carrier Friesenland. The 16-ton craft, now riding on two floats described as the largest of their kind, has an average speed of 160 miles an hour and a cruising range of 3125 miles.

The invitation came just as the German airways corporation Lufthansa completed the 250th regular flight of airmail planes to South America.

Duration of the first north Atlantic flight, it was estimated by Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Buddenbrock, in charge of German Atlantic flying, will be 29 or 30 hours from Frankfort-on-the-Main to New York, with intermediate stops at Lisbon, Portugal, and Horta, Azores.

Need of Training For Business Women Upheld in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Executive and professional work requires training, said Miss Ada English of Brunswick, N. J., in a recent conference here of the Zonta Clubs of New York and Ontario. To succeed, she added, women must have good educational background for the work in which they are engaged, a serious interest in their work and a definite goal.

Before there can be united action for women's rights in business, regardless of their marital status, declared Miss Helen Rodgers of Buffalo, there is need for closer understanding between the business woman and the homemaker, and it is also important that there be a better understanding between professional and industrial workers.

With the recognition that women are responsible for 90 per cent of buying, Miss Violet Symons, Pittsburgh, pointed out that business is demanding a women's thinking and her point of view in store planning and policies to a greater extent than ever. The woman's field is as broad as retailing itself, she contended, as she discussed the woman's place in the retail field.

Warning against such obsession with the professional and business side of life that reading is neglected, Charles Sanderson, chief librarian of the Toronto Public Library, suggested that even in a busy life a little time given to reading will answer all practical purposes, provided an author is chosen who has something worthwhile to say. He urged his hearers to encourage a love of good reading among members of the younger generation.

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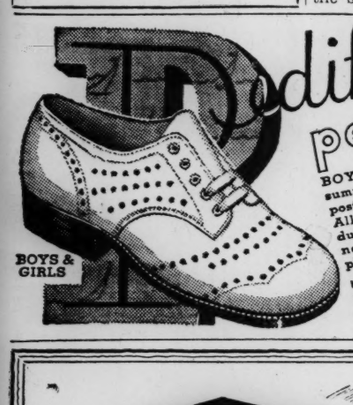

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Spanish Cabinet's Right Swing Welcomed by Middle Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Reports from Spain indicate that the composition of the Spanish Cabinet under the new Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, may reconcile many thousands of Spaniards to the Republic. It has been hailed in loyalist Spain as the most important political event since the decision to arm the masses against the insurrection last July.

Many have deplored the Government's share through anarchist influence in the slaughter that ensued. Now, at last, loyalist Spain has officially dissociated itself from these crimes. The great majority of the middle class, the workers not misled by blind fanaticism, will feel they now can turn to the task of setting Spain's house in order.

Already a change has come over loyalist Spain. The possibility of a return to religious worship in the churches is discussed in the press. It is generally admitted that the constitution of a cabinet with only two communists and the complete elimination of anarchists can only be described as a strong swing to the right. If the anarchists can be kept in check, it may one day be seen that the cause of peace itself has actually been served.

Most Spaniards, asked to name a figurehead upon which to fix blame for the great intensity of feelings in the present armed conflict, would unhesitatingly single out Francisco Largo Caballero, retiring Premier.

Under pressure from his colleagues, led by Indalecio Prieto, Defense Minister in the new Cabinet, Señor Largo Caballero some weeks ago issued a manifesto to labor. He would resign, he said, unless the armed groups behaved themselves. His appeal, although in general terms, applied to the Federation of Iberian Anarchists, the National Confederation of Workers and the Libertarian Youth.

Backed by these powerful bodies, however, he attempted to gather up into his own hands the ministerial portfolios which would give him full dictatorial powers over loyalist Spain. This was the C. N. T.'s new condition for their good behavior.

Then Señor Caballero was caught in his own net. Instead of submitting, President Azaña reduced his Cabinet by six posts, excluding with the anarchists the intimidated representatives of the moderate U. G. T., socialist Union of Workers. Señor Caballero's resignation has, therefore, not been voluntary but enforced. His prestige in Spain seems to have gone.

Main Sources of Unrest

Looking back, one can trace most of the unrest under the Republic—without going further into the past—to the anarchists on one hand and to Señor Largo Caballero's dynamic activities on the other. Juncture of the C. N. T. with the U. G. T., of which he was leader, was not actually effected, because the C. N. T. refused to join a semi-political trades union.

But the C. N. T. took steps to terrorize the U. G. T. men so that Señor Largo Caballero saw the controls of the trades union being gradually handed over to the anarchists. Now, having aspired to dictatorial control through Señor Largo Caballero, these have lost all official representation.

Moderates throughout Spain welcome Señor Largo Caballero's withdrawal from the front line in politics. Many who were alienated by the record of crime attributed to left-wing Spain may now feel disposed to absolve the Republic and its present leaders. Indeed, but for the influence of the anarchists on the members of the more moderate U. G. T. and their systematic imposition on employers, business and social life under the Republic might well have developed normally.

Gain in Prestige Abroad

The new Cabinet, in one of the eight points enumerated in its manifesto, claims to be the genuine representation of the people. As far as loyalist Spain is concerned, the claim seems justified.

In this respect, it will stand a far better chance of recovering for that section of Spain it represents the sympathy abroad its predecessors had lost.

Furthermore, in one important respect, it stands to render the cause of international relations a good service. Premier Benito Mussolini has stated that Italy will not brook the establishment of a Soviet on the shores of the Mediterranean. Although there are two communist ministers in the Cabinet, the ideals of democracy are safeguarded, not only by Señor Manuel Azaña, a President noted for his attachment to constitutional action, but by Señor Indalecio Prieto, whose experience makes him the guiding hand in the Cabinet.

With Dr. Negrin as Premier, the Duce could, it is argued, safely withdraw his men and leave Spain to the Spaniards.

Reich Approves London Plans In Spanish Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 10—The return of Germany and Italy to participation in the four-power naval control around Spain is now considered here to be a matter of days only, according to opinion in informed circles.

It is not denied that a number of important details still remain to be worked out in the discussions of the London ambassadors of the four powers concerned—England, France, Germany and Italy—but agreement on fundamentals having been reached it is felt that the present difficulties are mainly of a technical character.

A new German optimism, replacing an attitude which only last week was concentrated almost exclusively upon the difficulties of the situation and upon Germany's determination to take reprisals whenever attacked in Spanish waters, appears due to a number of important factors. Among these may be mentioned a marked improvement, even if only temporary, in German relations with England.

The method of settlement of difficulties arising out of the "Deutschland incident" has also been arranged along lines almost in keeping with Germany's conception of international understanding.

While negotiations for the return of Italy and Germany to the Spanish patrol have been carried out by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on behalf of the Non-Intervention Committee they have taken on the nature of direct negotiation between the four powers—a method which both totalitarian states have long advocated, and one, which if successful now, might well be used for a later settlement of other European issues, it is argued here.

It is particularly welcomed, also, that Russia—the exclusion of which country from all participation in European, especially Spanish, affairs has long been Germany's aim—has had little voice in the present discussions and the demands which it made through its spokesman, France, have been withdrawn by that power.

English anxiety to save non-intervention in Spain at all costs is realized to be the explanation of this development, but it coincides also with Germany's desire for the liquidation of the Spanish war as fast as is consistent with a minimum of loss of prestige to Italy.

Hence it is anticipated that some formula will be found in London for bridging the gulf between "self-defense" and "reprisals," and that satisfactory guarantees from Valencia and Burgos will be forthcoming immediately.

Rent Restriction Laws Are Hinted In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Rent restriction laws may become a necessity before the end of 1937 to protect low-income families against "arbitrary and unjustified rent increases" arising out of a housing shortage in New York City, the City Affairs Committee suggests in a report today.

Curtailment of residential building here during the past seven years is held by the committee to be responsible for the critical housing situation facing the 516,000 families who live in New York City's 17 square miles of slums. A special session of the Legislature may have to be convened next fall to deal with the crisis, the report says.

In Harlem, rentals rose 6 per cent and on the Lower East Side they increased 5 per cent over a period of eight months, while between March and October last year, vacancies were reduced 46 per cent, with a further reduction of 72 per cent shown during the next three months.

The Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill, providing for subsidized housing, is backed by the committee as a step in rehabilitation of housing for slum-ridden cities.

District Governors Elected by Rotary

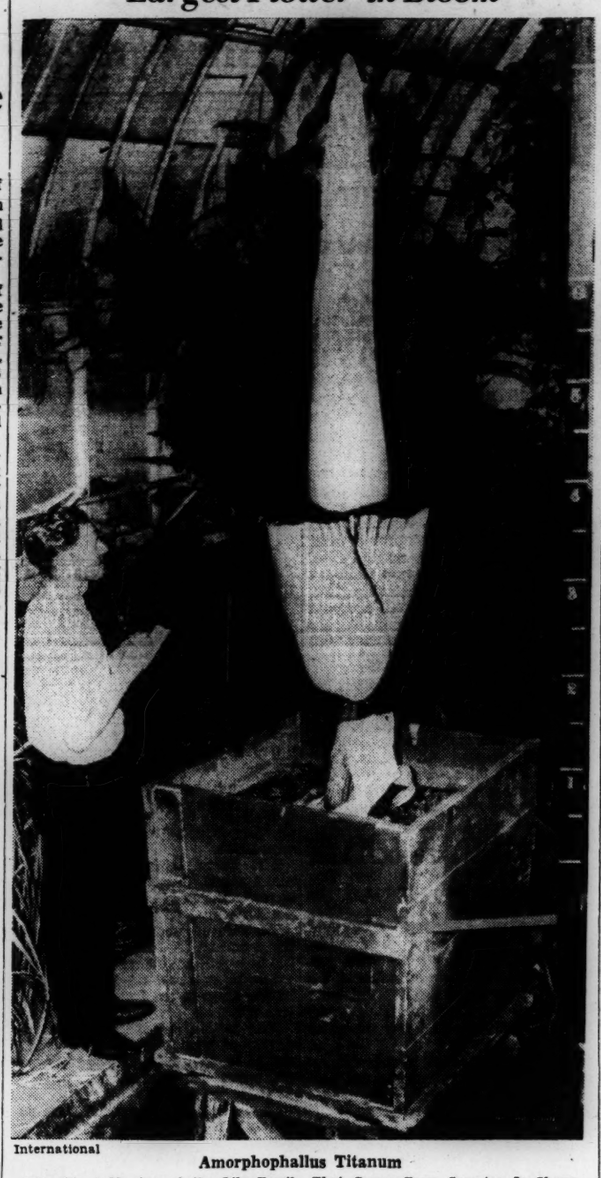
NICE, France, June 10 (AP)—Among governors of American Rotary districts who were elected today at the International Rotary Convention are:

George B. Cummings, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. Watson House, Hartford, Conn.; Morton Hull, Holyoke, Mass.; John MacGregor, Needham, Mass.; Ralph B. Redfern, Portland, Maine; Guy L. Shorey, Gorham, N. H.

The following were elected directors of Rotary International in the United States:

Allison G. Brush, Laurel, Miss.; James S. Long, Seattle, Wash.; James M. Walker, Memphis, Tenn.; Herbert K. Walker, San Rafael, Calif.; Bruce Williams, Joplin, Mo.

'Largest Flower' in Bloom



International

Amorphophallus Titanum

This Giant Member of the Lily Family That Comes From Sumatra Is Shown Blooming at the New York Botanical Gardens. Horticulturists Say This Is the First Time This Flower, Described as the Largest in the World, Has Bloomed in America. The Scale at the Right of the Picture Above Shows the Size of the Plant When in Full Bloom

Giant Bloom Rivals Circus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Rivaling the circus in popularity, the "amorphophallus titanum," or largest known flower in the world, now blooming at the New York Botanical Garden, has attracted more than 5000 visitors.

By day it is "exceedingly handsome and striking and easily the most interesting plant ever to bloom in this garden," according to one official. By night, under floodlights, the flower has a theatrical appearance that makes it a "really astonishing sight."

Hundreds of telephone calls are coming to the garden asking about the flower which horticulturists say never before has been seen in the western world. Crowds mill through the botanical garden, horticulturists are studying it, classes of school children are seeing botany as a holiday, and newsreel cameras are "shooting" the flower at hourly intervals.

The "amorphophallus titanum," which reached its full beauty and size Tuesday evening, when the bloom measured four feet one inch in diameter, has been easier to read about than pronounce, according to flower enthusiasts.

But garden officials who glibly rattle off "amorphophallus," with the accent on the second syllable and another slight one on the fourth, say it is as easy as "rhododendron" or "amaryllis"—once you are used to it.

Then, too, there is another name for the flower. This is "krubi," designation given to it in Sumatra. There is still another alternative for the man in the street, and he has taken advantage of it, "chocolate lily."

"Imagine a white calla lily," said T. H. Everett, horticultrist at the garden, in describing the "amorphophallus." "Then imagine one about 12 times its average size. The central column is the spadix. The bell-shaped part which surrounds it is the spathe. Our plant looks like that except that the top of the pathe spreads outward. The bell-shaped section is bright apple-green on the outside and a chocolate-maroon inside. It is extremely beautiful."

In another section of the garden there are 700 varieties of roses in bloom. In "good culture, size and numbers" they were said to surpass all previous records. The flowers form a tapestry of color, both brilliant and soft, deepening from white and pale gold through apricot and delicate pink to bright flame and crimson.

The largest and most striking of the blooms is a new rose called the "Leonard Barron," which gets its designation from the president of the American Rose Society. This variety is blush-pink in tone and has as many as 100 petals. The ivory-colored "Los Angeles" is another outstanding beauty.

Anglo-Italian Press Tilts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The decision of Signor Mussolini to recall all Italian correspondents in London and to exclude the English press, with the exception of three journals regarded here to be Italianophile, has not given the expected result.

The Duce's action was not merely a protest. He hoped that the measure he had adopted would help to diminish the Anglo-Italian tension, and similarly that the ban on British newspapers would prevent the Italian public from getting overheated by their perusal. Neither of these two things has happened, but Anglo-Italian relations have further deteriorated as a result of the Fascist press boycott.

It cannot be doubted that all Italians were genuinely surprised and seriously offended by the way in which a section of the British press, notably its left wing, was presenting Italian news to millions of English readers. Italians resented that all the versions put out from Madrid and Valencia were accepted at their face value and displayed in large headlines, and that their own accounts of Spanish events were completely ignored.

Both Sides Blamable

They further complained that British editorial writers and diplomatic correspondents gave the worst interpretation to any story having an Italian angle. Above all, they were indignant that month after month Italy was depicted as a treacherous and cowardly country. It was felt here that the British press was not only undoing the slow but successful work of the two governments in restoring harmony between their respective countries, but that its ultimate aim was the permanent destruction of the old friendship between Italy and Britain.

On the other hand, the attitude of Fascist journals toward Britain, especially since press relations were broken and a novel kind of press "war" was established, was deplorable. The Fascist press, deprived of its own representatives in London, has not ignored Britain altogether, but has daily published items intended to throw scorn upon Britain.

Take, for instance, the way the Coronation of King George VI was covered in this country. The Stefani, the Italian official news agency, described the historical event in a manner which for conciseness and precision perhaps beats all journalistic records. "There took place this morning in London the Coronation of King George of England."

Said Negus Was Present

Had the Fascist press limited itself to publishing this brief cable, it would have been a dignified protest against the alleged abuses committed by the British press against Italy. One paper, however, amplified the message by adding that the British Monarch had been crowned King of England "in the presence of Tafari," as Haile Selassie is called in this country.

This was untrue, but there must have been quite a number of persons in this country who actually believed that the Emperor Haile Selassie was present at the coronation ceremony at Westminster Abbey and possibly had been given a place of honor. Moreover, the Fascist newspapers recorded with a profusion of details alleged untoward "incidents" which occurred in London and throughout the British Empire on May 12.

This is an intolerable siuation. The press can do so much to improve or injure relations between foreign countries, and it is certainly disappointing to note that the newspapers in both countries are principally responsible for the present bad feeling between Italy and Britain.

Youth Employment Survey in Victoria Seeks Job Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Estimates of the number of youths, between the ages of 18 and 25, unemployed in Victoria have varied from a few hundred to 23,000. Apart from the number of workless, there exists the problem of youths denied adequate opportunities during the depression years, and who are now in "dead-end" jobs.

A concerted public effort is at last being made to gauge the magnitude of the problem and under semi-official auspices a Youth Employment Survey is in progress.

A questionnaire designed to determine the exact number of workless, their school records and their capacity to undergo further training in technical subjects, has been sent to all headmasters, ministers of religion, public assistance committees, municipal councils and welfare organizations in the State.

In the first three days after the survey opened, 12,000 copies of this questionnaire had been dispatched, and more than 1000 replies had been received, accompanied in most cases by letters. Stories of hardship thus revealed have awakened the public to the urgency of the "depression youth" problem.

The next step planned is a survey of the absorptive powers of Victorian industries and agriculture.

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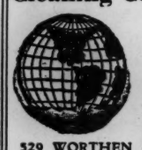
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Fish Mailed to Steel Workers To Test Post Office Food Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—With Congress and the Executive Department in Washington, D. C., faced with a demand for an investigation of charges steel strikers in the Middle West were interfering with United States mail deliveries, a move was made here today to test the efficacy of the Post Office Department's delivery system. It was launched by Dwight Scovel, of Hopewell, N. J., when he posted four cans of sardines late yesterday to men in the strike-bound plants of the Republic Steel Corporation in Ohio.

Mr. Scovel, indignant over reports that shipments of food by parcel post were not delivered to Republic Steel workers who had refused to go on strike, called at the company's offices here and sent his card to John Laurentsen, office manager.

After a hurried conference of Republic Steel officials, Mr. Scovel was admitted to Mr. Laurentsen's office and helped in the business of wrapping the sardine cans for shipment. Then a notary was called to attest to an affidavit that the package he was posting contained fish.

Then, accompanied by newspaper men and photographers, Mr. Scovel marched to the Grand Central Terminal post office, where the package was accepted.

Mr. Scovel said his aim was to stress as a private citizen that he believed the mails should go through.

"The mails have been used before to carry food," he said. "I see no reason why they should refuse to carry it now, especially to men who are exercising the right to work, which is just as legal as the right to organize. I expect these pieces of mail to be delivered."

Mr. Scovel said "the public" would hear about it if his shipment was not delivered.

National Guard Members Face Union Suspension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 10—Union members who are enrolled in the New Jersey National Guard will face suspension from their labor organizations if they respond to strike duty orders, it was announced by Warren C. Montross, district organizer for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, here today.

Simultaneously, Mr. Montross made it clear his union was not advising military insubordination. Instead, members of the Textile Workers' Union have been told that, when out on a call to strike duty, they would have left their trade for that period, and that, in consequence, their union cards would be held in suspension.

Mr. Montross' announcement came in connection with the status of about 20 members of the Carpet Workers' Union here who are members of Company B, 119th Quartermaster Regiment, of the New Jersey National Guard.

Industrial Slackers Branded as Vagrants

By the Associated Press

Americus, Ga.

Superior Judge W. M. Harper recently told the Sumter County Grand Jury that a person "who is able to work, can procure work and has no visible means of support, although relief funds are supplied him, is a vagrant under our law and should be indicted as such."

Charging the grand jury, the jurist said, in part:

It would seem that relief measures adopted by the Federal Government have given rise to unwholesome conditions. Many grown-ups are as easily spoiled as children and, once spoiled, are harder to cure. . . .

Idleness is a crime against society, and those who voluntarily remain idle impose upon and are a menace to society.

Guffey Proposes Senate Investigate Steel 'Arsenals'

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Senator Joseph Guffey (D-Pa) asked the Senate today to broaden its proposed investigation of the steel strike situation to include importation of "Gun-men" and illegal holding of machine guns and "other war paraphernalia" by the steel firms involved.

He urged that the Senate instruct its Post Office Committee to inquire into the "moral conduct of both parties" to the strike, and to decide whether the refusal of the steel companies to sign a union contract constituted a violation of the National Labor Relations Act.

He offered his proposal as an amendment to a resolution by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R-NH) calling for investigation of reports that the Post Office Department had refused to deliver mail to workers living in strike-bound plants.

Senator Guffey also asked an inquiry into the use of airplanes by steel companies for the purpose of dropping "material" on crowds of strikers and breaking up their meetings by swooping close to their heads.

War Department Orders 177 Bombardment Planes

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The War Department awarded a $11,651,948 contract today to the Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., of Santa Monica, Calif., for 177 twin-engine bombardment airplanes.

The contract is the largest peacetime award, in point of money value, ever made by the Government for airplanes. By buying in this large quantity, the War Department announcement said, the Government obtained a considerable price advantage in unit cost.

WPA: Years on Relief Put Mark on Worker

Survey Shows How One Man Fumbled Big Chance to Get Into Industry

Need of Kindness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., June 10—Five years after being dropped by a deflated industry and forced on relief, Bob Trent was called back to work by his old company. But when he learned the job was not the kind he had expected, he fumbled the opening on which he had staked the future.

Those depression years without a single contact with business had left their mark. It is curious what living on the WPA may do to a man.

After all, the WPA is an industry of smoke. It is a respectable dole. Men who have no real work are paid by the Federal Government for "work relief." Generally they are given tasks relating to public improvements.

A small proportion of jobs, particularly in education and recreation, bring out more in a worker and hence are more normal. In the majority of jobs on roads, etc., initiative fades. No future in it, no hope of progress, nothing for ambition. Just six hours a day, five days a week—and a government check.

Bob Trent wanted to work. His WPA pay was $94 a month. He had a wife and six-year-old boy. The family had skimped through the years since he had lost his salary of $45 a week. After a year or more of futile hunting for work, Mr. Trent had secured the $94 WPA job. Yet he knew $94 was impossible. He had to have more as a permanent basis for his home. He felt, too, the WPA might vanish at any time and leave him nothing.

Despite all that, after his several years of WPA work, he did not recognize real work when it came. He still felt himself an employee of his old company, after five years away. He thought of himself only as doing the same kind of work he had done there. He figured on old standards of pay.

When they offered him a different job, at a far lower wage, he could not adjust himself. He always had worked in the office; they offered a job in the factory. He had worked days; the job in the shop went by shifts, and every third month he would have to work from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. He had been paid previously around $190 a month; now he would start at $20 a week and after two months be drawing around $131 a month. At this time he would be getting $27 a month more than on the WPA.

Sees No Advancement

He looked at the chance of advancement, and from his knowledge of the shop, decided there was none He did not sense the company planned later to transfer him to the office. He felt he would be pigeonholed in a $30 a week shop job, on which he could not carry his family through the years.

Incidentally, Mr. Trent did not like the smell of the black enamel department, where he was to run a machine. The work was easy. The pay for unskilled labor on such a job was good, as such pay goes in industry. The corporation was first class. It is one of the largest in the country.

What he did not know was that the company's personnel department had inquired among former associates, and had been told he did not have enough initiative for the special line for which he had been trained. What the corporation did not know was that for the two years before he had been let out in the depression, he had taken care of his wife after their boy came, and thus had worked at two jobs.

Another thing he did not know was that a friend, aware of the manful fight he had made, had appealed to the company for him. The corporation was hard hit by the slump. Many employees were waiting to come back, and its employment department was familiar with hard-luck stories. Still they made a special case of Mr. Trent, and pushed him ahead of others in line.

Tempo of Industry

Industry does not understand the tempo of the WPA, nor does a long time on the WPA help a man to keep the quickstep of manufacturing.

When Mr. Trent received the call he had been expecting for years, he did not present himself as an eager-for-work applicant. Given an application, he wondered why, when his old record was available. He was so slow in making out his application a personnel man had to help him. Upon being asked about himself, Mr. Trent drew in so much the employment man had to pry the information from him.

That was part of the handicap growing out of Mr. Trent's stay on WPA. When placed on relief, the Trents cut themselves off from friends and even from neighbors, kept their secret and lived in self-isolation.

Mr. Trent made a bad impression. He knew it. He could explain it only by being confused, and by his sense that he could do the work for which he had been trained in the company, and on which he had spent seven years. He insisted to himself he should be given an opportunity in the office, rather than in the factory.

The reduction in pay was not the hindrance. With an office job and the opportunity of promotion in his field, he would have snapped up an opening at the same pay as the shop job. When shown the machines which he could tend for $27 a month more than on the WPA, he declined the job.

Defeatist Attitude

The personnel man believed Mr. Trent had picked up a defeatist attitude on the WPA. The man's diffidence puzzled him. His dealing with WPA workers had been limited and he did not like what he assayed as a sample attitude. He had made a special case out of Mr. Trent and pushed him along out of his turn. He could not understand why a WPA man with a family would turn down a job paying more than the WPA.

Several others in the company who knew of Mr. Trent's case were plainly through. But even in a large corporation, where things move quickly and decisively, there may be another chance for the WPA man who balks.

Mr. Trent's friend went to the plant again. The personnel manager agreed that five years on relief might do something to a man.

He refused to consider Mr. Trent for a job in the office, but asserted his prospect of getting into the office would be better if he were employed in the shop instead of remaining on the WPA.

The job in the black enamel department was gone. No other was in sight. If something turned up, the personnel man promised to telephone.

Two days later he did. There was a job open. It would be held until the next afternoon. It was a job in the shop. But it was day work.

Aftermath of Relief

Two major questions arise among problems of relief administration in the United States.

What is the effect, in terms of morale, of "being on relief"?

Why do workers on relief often refuse re-employment in industry?

Four articles—a case study from the field and the official viewpoint from Washington—explore the problem. This is the second.

Philadelphia Play Program Launched For All Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 10—A drive to turn 100 schoolyards into playgrounds this summer has been launched by federal, municipal and civic agencies in Philadelphia.

The Works Progress Administration recently announced plans to furnish supervisors for many of the yards, while the National Youth Administration has begun to transform vacant lots into playgrounds. Local organizations are co-operating in this work.

Heretofore, it is pointed out, more than half of the city's 400,000 school children have been without opportunity for convenient play facilities, but under the plan now being worked out playgrounds with competent supervisors will be accessible to all.

In addition, Mayor S. Davis Wilson announced that by July 1 39 municipal swimming pools and 13 wading pools will be open.

Mayor Wilson also reported that 42 "play streets"—roped off against all but essential local traffic—are in operation, and that 75 more will be ready by the time school vacations begin.

Electric Rate Cut Ruled for 24 Cities

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10 (AP)—The Public Service Commission demanded today a reduction in electric rates by 24 municipalities operating power plants in New York State.

Announcing its action, the commission said "reports submitted to the commission show that many of the publicly owned plants are making excessive rates of return."

Pending a prompt reply from the communities on the request that they file reduced rate schedules immediately, the commission said, no formal proceedings will be instituted.

City Rewards Deeds Of Public Servants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 10—The first of the monthly awards of the Philadelphia Inquirer hero award committee were presented June 7 by Mayor S. Davis Wilson to Mrs. Stella McKenna, a widow of Park Guard Michael McKenna, and to Detective George H. Muhs. The awards were $1000 and $200 respectively.

Michael McKenna was killed in an accident while attempting to rescue a youth from the Wissahickon creek. George Muhs captured an armed gang leader single-handed.

The purpose of the monthly awards is to bring to Philadelphians a realization of the faithful service that is being performed for them by police, fire and park guards and to encourage these men in their duty.

All N. Y. Women Ruled Liable for Jury Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 10—John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney General, today ruled that the law of this year which gave women the right to serve on juries was applicable to all women in counties of the State.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that as to trial jurors throughout the State in courts of record, it was the intention of the Legislature in enacting Chapter 513 of the Laws of 1937 to make women eligible for jury duty; that contrary or inconsistent provisions for 'male citizens' found in special acts for certain counties enacted prior to the Judiciary Act as now amended are to that extent repealed by clear implications of the new law."

Violations Laid To Democrats In Party Fund Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The perils of money-raising are being brought acutely home to the Democratic National Committee, with the charge by Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, minority leader, that the committee has violated the Corrupt Practices Act in marketing to corporations souvenir books bearing President Roosevelt's autograph.

A year ago, at the national conventions, both parties brought out souvenir books in the format of a well-known national de luxe magazine. The books were sold to all comers at various prices. The Democrats evidently had quantities of them left, though they were sold on a generous commission basis by a private concern, and in the autumn got out a new and revised edition.

The revised books, containing several articles by public officials, party leaders and journalists, as well as a large volume of advertising, were again placed on sale. A "de luxe edition," bearing President Roosevelt's autograph, was offered at $250.

Loophole in Law

Representative Snell charges that these books have been sold widely to corporations, which may not under the law contribute directly to party funds. The usual method to handle corporation contributions—one that is sanctioned by long use in both parties—is for individuals to make the contributions. Probably there has not been published a list of contributors—and such publication is compulsory—which has not contained many names which everybody knew were synonymous with certain corporations.

But the law does say that it shall be unlawful for a corporation to make a contribution to the campaign fund of a political party in a national election, provides a penalty of $5000 for each offense and a penalty of $1000 and imprisonment, or both, for officers of offending corporations. A contribution is described as "a subscription, loan, advance, or sum of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution."

Snell Has Letter

In Representative Snell's hands is a photostat letter written on the letterhead of the Democratic National Committee, New York office, bearing the signature of M. H. Porter, which letter says: "The sale of the book enables us to legally accept corporation checks, and this is the way all the companies who are assisting us are handling these expenditures."

In addition, this letter, addressed to a corporation executive, says: "I took great pleasure in reporting my telephone conversation with you today to Mr. Farley, and I want to assure you that all of us here will deeply appreciate your help at this time in clearing up our deficit.

"I am enclosing the contract for four books and would appreciate your signing and forwarding it with your check for $1000 in the inclosed envelope."

There are several legal loopholes for the Democratic National Committee. One is that purchases of books may have been made in the name of private individuals. Another is that the law refers to contributions made for a campaign fund in a national election, and this is a post-election fund. A third possible loophole is that the marketing of these books was farmed out by the national committee to a private firm, the letters of whose book salesmen may not bind the committee.

White House Acts

Anyway, the White House took the situation seriously enough to get in immediate touch with the party headquarters. Stephen T. Early, one of the President's secretaries, sought an explanation from James A. Farley, the national chairman, and of other officials.

Mr. Early said that the President had furnished autographs for the books on the distinct understanding that they were to be sold to private individuals. It was, in a sense, his contribution to party funds. Shortly after the election, a large quantity of blank sheets were brought over to the White House and deposited on the President's desk and at other convenient spots. Whenever Mr. Roosevelt had a spare moment, he would autograph sheets of paper.

One version is that some of the sheets were sent to South America with him, and that he wrote his name faithfully en route. However that may be, he completed autographing a large number of the sheets, which were then bound in the books, and a value of $250 set upon them.

Representative Snell, accepting all the arguments in defense, nevertheless feels that at least a "moral violation" has been perpetrated, against which the President was recently inveighing. He points out that President Roosevelt said to Congress last week: "Clever little schemes are not admirable when they undermine the foundations of society."

Guild Takes Up Gage In Fight for Jobless

ST LOUIS, Mo., June 10 (AP)—The American Newspaper Guild took up the gage as champion of the unemployed today, and prepared to fight to obtain "a WPA job for every able-bodied man in the country" at prevailing union wages for a week's work.

Accepting the report of its committee on unemployment and WPA, the Guild declared its intention to seek creation of a federal Department of Academy of Arts to provide jobs for unemployed professional and "white collar" workers in a national cultural program. Plans for a national re-employment service for newspapermen also were under consideration.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 10 (AP)—The Press Scimitar, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, signed a contract today with the Memphis Newspaper Guild, establishing a 40-hour week for editorial employees.

Traditions of Leipzig Choir Date Back More Than 700 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEIPZIG—Every Friday and Saturday a large audience assembles in the Thomaskirche—St. Thomas Church—in Leipzig, to listen to the motets of the "Thomaner," the famous St. Thomas Choir.

For centuries, the Thomanerchor, together with the Gewandhaus Orchestra, has performed the Sunday church music in the principal churches of Leipzig, and since the year 1931, Bach's cantatas, sung by the Thomaner, have been broadcast throughout the world.

The musical achievement of the "Thomaner," which is inseparably connected with its 700 years' tradition, is really magnificent.

It is a long way from those first performances of the Thomaner of bygone times—who received scanty instruction in reading and writing by Augustine friars, and whose duty it was to sing at church, at nuptials and funerals—to the musical standard of today's choir.

Bach as Leader

From 1723 to 1750, the Thomanerchor was under the leadership of its greatest "cantor," Johann Sebastian Bach, and it was in Leipzig that he created his immortal works. On Good Friday, 1729, Bach himself conducted the first performance of his "St. Matthew's Passion." This is now performed in the Thomaskirche every year.

Their classical education together with their intense musical training enables the "Thomaner" to develop extraordinary powers of expression in the interpretation and production of musical works. Every year, a great number of boys who poossess talent for music as well as good voices are registered for the St. Thomas school. As the choir consists of but 60 members, the number of vacancies is not very great. Only boys who are very gifted for music and have passed the entrance examination are admitted. As a rule, about half a year's preparatory training in music is desirable, so that even the small boys may from the beginning be equal to the difficult work of the choir.

To have a son in the Thomaner choir, is considered by many music-loving families one of their highest distinctions. Following an old tradition, the city of Leipzig takes charge of the education and board of these boys, so that the poverty of their parents need not be an obstacle to specially gifted boys.

Rediscoveries in Music

The Thomaner are profoundly influenced by the mentality of their cantor. Since 1918, Prof. Karl Straube has devoted his eminent abilities to this great task. He is the successor of Gustav Schrock. Professor Straube has not only rediscovered and performed with his choir musical creations of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries of unique beauty and grandeur, but he also interests himself in modern church music.

It is with infinite patience and matter-of-factness that the "Thomaskantor" works with his boys, with the youngsters and with the senior boys as well. First he practices with each single boy, then with the different groups. The Thomaner accept each word of their master and follow his directions with implicit faith. At first, they hum the melody in a low voice, then they sing clearly and distinctly every word.

The Professor speaks in plain and intelligible terms to the little boys; he influences their singing so as to make it as loose as possible; he allows it to develop itself freely and lightly, and thus gives a coloring to the sacred songs.

Boys Like Life

Music dominates the life of the Thomanerchor. Despite the great concentration upon their work which is demanded from these boys, they are singularly free and natural in their whole behavior. They do not seem weighed down by their daily duty. The double task of having to undergo both a classical education and a musical training are outweighed by the delight they take in being allowed to co-operate in the production of this eternal art.

Though the Thomanerchor is famous and though the boys hear many compliments on their foreign tours, the fact that they have constantly to deal with the compositions of the greatest masters precludes exaggerated ideas of their own abilities. They realize how great is the distance between their own work and the creations of the productive musical genius. They admire the works which they are allowed to interpret and gratefully recognize the greatness of their task.

Wage

(Continued from Page 1)

the courts might hold that "every strike is a restraint of trade and an obstruction of commerce."

He continued: "Has the time not arrived to require labor combinations to meet reasonable limitations upon their conduct which are essential to protect the public interest in commerce?

"Is it not just to make it an unfair labor practice for any labor organization to combine to stop production without the previous presentation of a demand or a request, with reasonable opportunity for its consideration; to call strikes in violation of the terms of any labor organization's own voluntary agreement or of an arbitration award to which it has been a voluntary party and by the terms of which it has agreed to be bound; to interrupt production by jurisdictional disputes without referring the determination of the issue for settlement to some higher authority of its own selection within its own national organization; to call strikes for the purpose of compelling employers, particularly in public services, to violate the law; to call strikes for the purpose of preventing operation of any department of the Government or the performance of any of its functions; to call sympathetic or general strikes against those with whom the strikers have no dispute; to strike and occupy or remain in possession of the property of any employer for the purpose of enforcing a demand against him?"

Labor Relationships

The Emery statement was one of the strongest thus far directed against the bill and the first to raise the question of the new labor relationships. The committee showed little inclination to sympathize with his thesis, but his warnings to labor are thought likely to have some effect on the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. in connection with their already somewhat dubious support of the bill.

Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears Roebuck & Co., another witness, warned against drafting the bill in such a way as to centralize factories in cities, or to "freeze" existing economic conditions.

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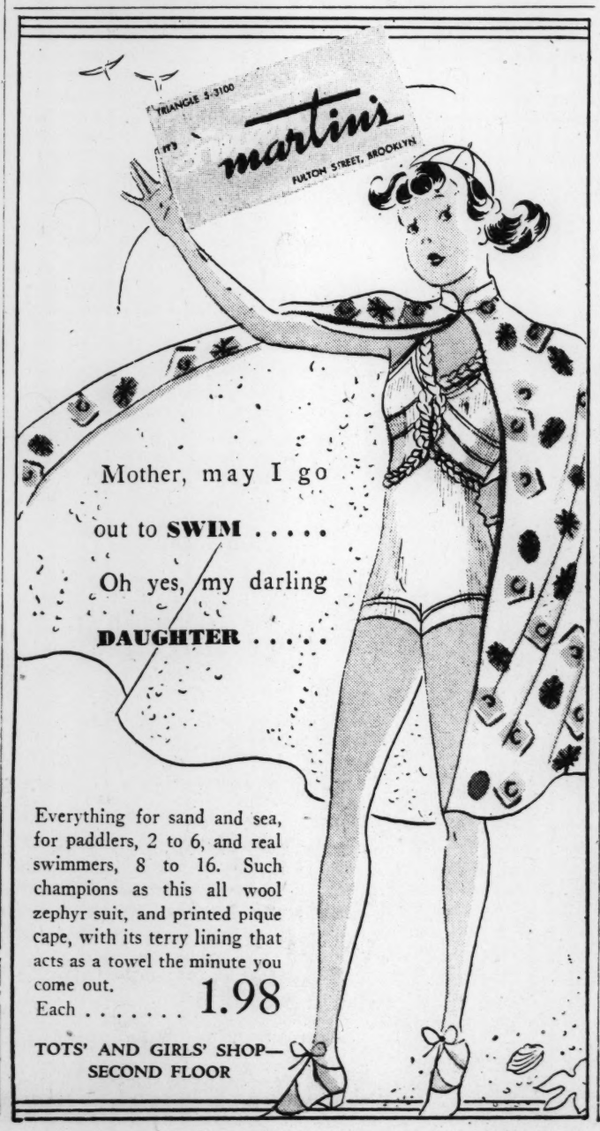

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What's Happening in Russia: Religious Liberty Promised But No Real Gains Reported

In Russia
Fourth of Six Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet men and women who are religious endure much for the sake of religion. They read almost daily in their newspapers that they are "backward" and "reactionary" and "alien people." They are compelled to send their children to state schools which teach militant atheism. They watch their churches fighting what appears to be a losing battle with the atheist state.

No person in Soviet Russia will profess religion unless it means a great deal to him. He knows that church attendance is a black mark upon his record, and will probably prevent him from rising to any considerable position in the "one vast syndicate" of state economy, controlled by militant atheists. He knows that members of his family share the public ignominy which attaches to faithful church members. Wherever he turns, he encounters in trade unions, clubs, factories, offices, the radio and newspapers ridicule and scorn for religion.

Some Are Devout

In these circumstances, the few million people who still openly admit religious beliefs are obviously devout. Their devotion disturbs and irritates their atheist rulers, who had hoped by this time to eliminate organized religion more than they have. The atheist state holds all the weapons, and the churches none, but the latter quietly persist.

The Bolsheviks have sufficient power to close all churches and forbid all religious observances. But they admit that this would "drive religion underground," and this seems more dangerous to them than permitting a closely restricted religious freedom. Bolshevik leaders warn against "creating religious martyrs," which they admit might attract rather than repel followers of religion.

Church members became more hopeful when the new constitution was adopted. The constitution resulted in a new electoral law which restored the franchise to church members and even to clergymen, and permitted them to run for office. But the Bolsheviks simultaneously organized a new anti-religious campaign, and instructed their followers to make sure that clergymen and other "reactionaries" did not succeed in electing "sympathetic candidates." Local Communist leaders were warned that election of religious persons in their districts would be taken as evidence of their failure to "lead properly."

Militant Atheism Urged

The chairman of the Young Communist League, A. Kosarev, reprimanded the 4,500,000 young people in his organization for neglecting militant anti-religious work. He said that many of them had misinterpreted the new constitution to mean that church members could now be left in peace, and that religion will disappear of itself under socialism. He declared: "This false notion plays into the hands of our enemies."

Mr. Kosarev pointed out that in one district, Kuibeshev (Samara) Region, 325 out of 2200 churches, synagogues and mosques still remain open. Since the new constitution was adopted, he said petitions had been presented to reopen another 300 closed churches. He commented: "To the shame of the local Young Communist League, some of its members joined this movement, and even sing in church choirs."

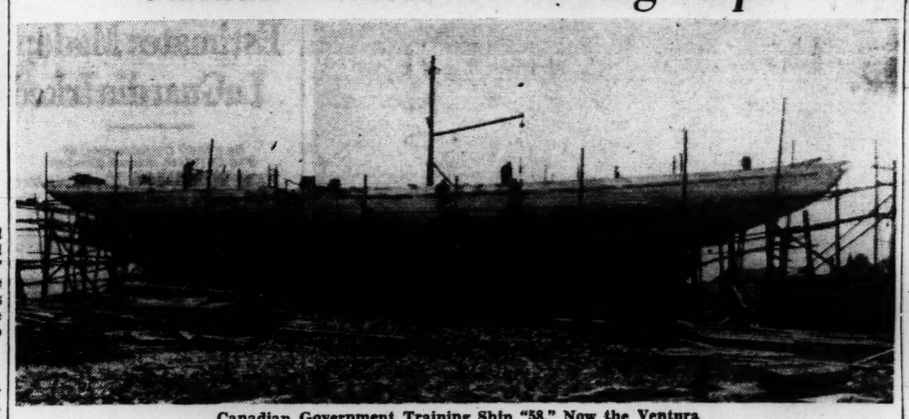
Similar petitions to reopen churches have been presented in many parts of the Soviet Union, but the writer can find no record of any petition being granted. They are refused on one pretext or another; usually the petitioners are found to have "counter-revolutionary moods" and "anti-Soviet mentality." In one instance, the writer has verified that several popular clergymen were arrested and exiled after petitions to reopen churches were presented. They were charged with "anti-state activity."

Teaching Banned

Soviet Russia's so-called religious freedom is limited to "performance of religious rites." Clergymen cannot teach religion outside their churches, cannot publish or distribute religious literature, cannot give children religious instruction. But the Bolsheviks are not satisfied with these restrictions. The Government newspaper Izvestia recently demanded an "anti-religious revival." The newspaper admitted that millions of religious-minded peasants, having lost their primitive beliefs, are unhappy and uncertain because they have found nothing to replace them. Atheists, it was declared, have neglected to teach such people that natural science answers all questions, that everything can be satisfactorily explained without religion.

The searching questions these people ask cannot be answered by half-educated persons, said Izvestia. Unless educated atheists are trained and set to work, Izvestia warned that there is real danger that "scheming" clergymen, adapting themselves to changed conditions, will extend their influence among the people.

Canada's Latest in Training Ships



Canadian Government Training Ship "58," Now the Ventura
Construction Is Nearing Completion of This Sailing Schooner, Which Has Just Been Launched, Thus Providing Canadian Youths With a Means o Learning Seafaring, From Scrubbing the Decks to Trimming the Mainsheet

Canada Launches Modern Training Schooner

METEGHAN, N. S., June 10 (CP)—The Royal Canadian Navy's first schooner built solely for naval training purposes was launched yesterday at this little St. Mary Bay town, 25 miles north of Yarmouth.

The 190-ton three-master was christened Venture by Mrs. Normal Rogers, wife of the Acting Minister of National Defense.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

METEGHAN, N. S.—The Canadian Government's latest word in sailing training ships has been launched here at the Meteghan Shipbuilding yards.

Costing $75,000 and modeled after the Bluenose, this three masted "yacht" has been under construction since early last December. Known as job "58" among the workmen, this craft has a length of 147 feet over all, 27 feet wide, and has capacity for 40 students, including crew.

"Number 58" is to be a strictly sailing boat, although she will carry an auxiliary motor. All modern conveniences will be installed, with swinging bunks providing the sleeping quarters for the crew. The captain will have his special quarters which will be elaborately decorated.

Spruce and oak from near-by forests provided most of the material used, while imported Douglas fir made up the rest. After she takes to the water she will have her masts placed and the remainder of the finishing work will be completed.

Old-timers around the shipping yard said she was the first sailing boat built in this vicinity since the war.

Roosevelt Vetoes Bill to Pay $3427 CCC Camps Claim

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP) — President Roosevelt vetoed today a House bill authorizing the Treasury to pay $3427 to the Lon D. Worsham Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., for extra work in building civilian conservation corps camps.

The President said:

"The validity of the claim, and, if valid, its amount, are at best disputed matters. In view of this circumstance, it should not be adjusted without a hearing before a judicial tribunal, which may consider the evidence of both parties and make findings of fact."

The contractor, the President said, presented two additional claims, one for $3427 for work performed in addition to contract requirements, and another for $2733 for alleged losses said to have been caused by delays on the part of the Government in furnishing materials.

The bill originally provided for payment of both sums, but it was amended to pay only the $3427.

"The records indicate," the President said, "that no written orders were ever issued by the contracting officer for the performance of the alleged extra work, as required by the contract. It further appears that some of the items constituting alleged extra work consisted of excavation.

"The records further disclose that some of the work under consideration appears to have been actually performed by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps."

Ancient Honor for Chamberlain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Yet another member of the Chamberlain family, long prominent in British political circles, is to be received into the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers. On June 28 Earl Balwin of Bewdley is to introduce Mr. Neville Chamberlain, new British Prime Minister, at Cordwainers' Hall, where he is to receive the honorary freedom of the company.

The late Sir Austen Chamberlain, a master of the company, expressed a wish that his half-brother should become a freeman, and so maintain the family record of membership which began in 1739, when "Joe" Chamberlain's great-grandfather joined the company.

The Cordwainers, who in Norman and early Plantagenet times were important in the leather and allied trades, have since lost their monopoly of these industries, and in modern days are content to encourage efficiency through technical schools and colleges teaching leather work. As early as 1078 the Cordwainers (the name is synonymous with shoemakers, though originally it signified a dealer in leather from Cordova, Spain) were mentioned as an established guild and they have retained their prominence without interruption until the present time.

The company administers numerous important charities, and in this connection the present master of the company, Mr. F. T. Miller, recently superintended a "race-meeting" in St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street. According to the 1547 will of one John Fisher, children were to race round the pews of the church, receiving a new penny every time they passed the top of the center aisle. Many of the regular congregation gathered in the pews to watch the children's efforts.

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Camp advertisements appear Mondays on the Children's Page and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page.

N. Y. City Law Bars Air Rifles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Air or spring rifles yesterday were outlawed in New York City, save in places of amusement and on rifle and pistol ranges, following signature by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of the ordinance introduced by Assemblyman Joseph E. Kingsley (D) of the Bronx, forbidding their sale or possession. It becomes effective at once.

The purpose of the ordinance was to close a loophole in the state penal law which forbids the sale of any air gun, spring gun, or other instrument of weapon in which the propelling force is a spring or air, to a person under 16 years of age, but which, nevertheless, permits parents to purchase the guns and give them to their children.

Mayor LaGuardia has before him for his signature a bill passed by both branches of the Municipal Assembly to extend the four emergency taxes to raise unemployment relief funds for another year. His approval of the measure is regarded as certain.

The taxes, which will thus be extended until June 30, 1938, include the 2 per cent sales tax, the 1 per cent impost on utilities, the business tax of one tenth of 1 per cent and a personal property tax designed to collect an amount equivalent of the sales tax from persons who buy high-priced articles like automobiles and jewelry outside of New York City for use here. The various taxes were estimated to produce about $67,000,000 during the fiscal year.

Colored Pavements to Add Romance to Fair Visitors

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10 (AP)—Colored pavements which will make women seem more beautiful and men appear more romantic were promised yesterday by a color expert for San Francisco's 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

It's not a trick with mirrors, said J. E. Stanton, who knows all about such things, but merely a matter of reflected light.

"The sidewalks and pathways of Treasure Island will be of asphalt mixed with a reddish color between maroon and magenta," said Mr. Stanton.

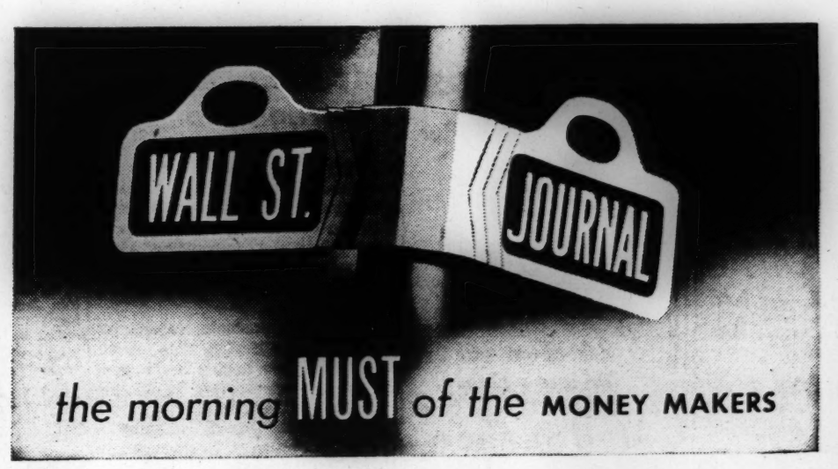
The exposition, in celebration of the two great San Francisco Bay bridges, will be held on a man-made "Treasure Island" of over 400 acres built on shoals in the middle of the bay. After the exposition the island will become an airport.

Sutherland to Hold Post

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Associate Justice George Sutherland of the Supreme Court sailed today for a European vacation after reiterating he had no intention of retiring. Mr. Sutherland, considered one of the "conservative" members of the court, said he and Mrs. Sutherland would return before the court reconvened in September.

THEY WANT IT STRAIGHT

To those who read The Wall Street Journal the news of the day is a serious matter. 30% are officers of industrial and mercantile corporations .... 17% are bankers .... 18% are executives of leading investment firms .... the remaining 35%, important in law, engineering, insurance, publishing, ownership of capital....briefly, the nation's MONEY MAKERS, who must administer business competently and invest funds wisely—for themselves and for others. They read The Wall Street Journal, because it adheres to an editorial policy of absolute fairness. It gives them the news strictly from an objective point of view—reliably, authoritatively, without coloring or bias. Their vital decisions are influenced by what's going on, and *they must have it straight.*



Gibbons Answer Phonograph Reproducing Their 'Speech'

Gibbon gibberish, the "language" of the lowest anthropoid apes, has been phonographed by a field party from Harvard, Johns Hopkins and Bard College, working in the mountain forests of northern Siam. Word of the accomplishment reached Harvard a few days ago.

Recording ape "conversations" is part of the first-hand study being made of the natural behavior and physical character of the Asiatic anthropoids of Siam, Borneo and Sumatra. Important new clues on the jungle origins of social and communal living are expected to be uncovered.

Seven Americans comprise this group of experts making a systematic study of Far Eastern anthropoid apes in their normal habitats. The party is under the leadership of Harold J. Coolidge Jr., of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Despite many difficulties, including a brush fire which nearly wiped out the party's base camp on Mt. Angka, in Siam, the investigations of the expedition have been thus far successful, Mr. Coolidge reports. The group, known as the Asiatic Primate Expedition, has been at work since early March.

In the field, the scholars are bringing modern psychology, sociology and anatomy to bear on the gibbon's "home-life," testing theories that the gibbonoid stock is a possible source of other anthropoid apes, and perhaps of mankind. This animal, besides being physically similar to the human race, is also sociable and monogamous, and authorities believe that here may be found traces of the origins of man's most firmly established institutions, including his family and group life.

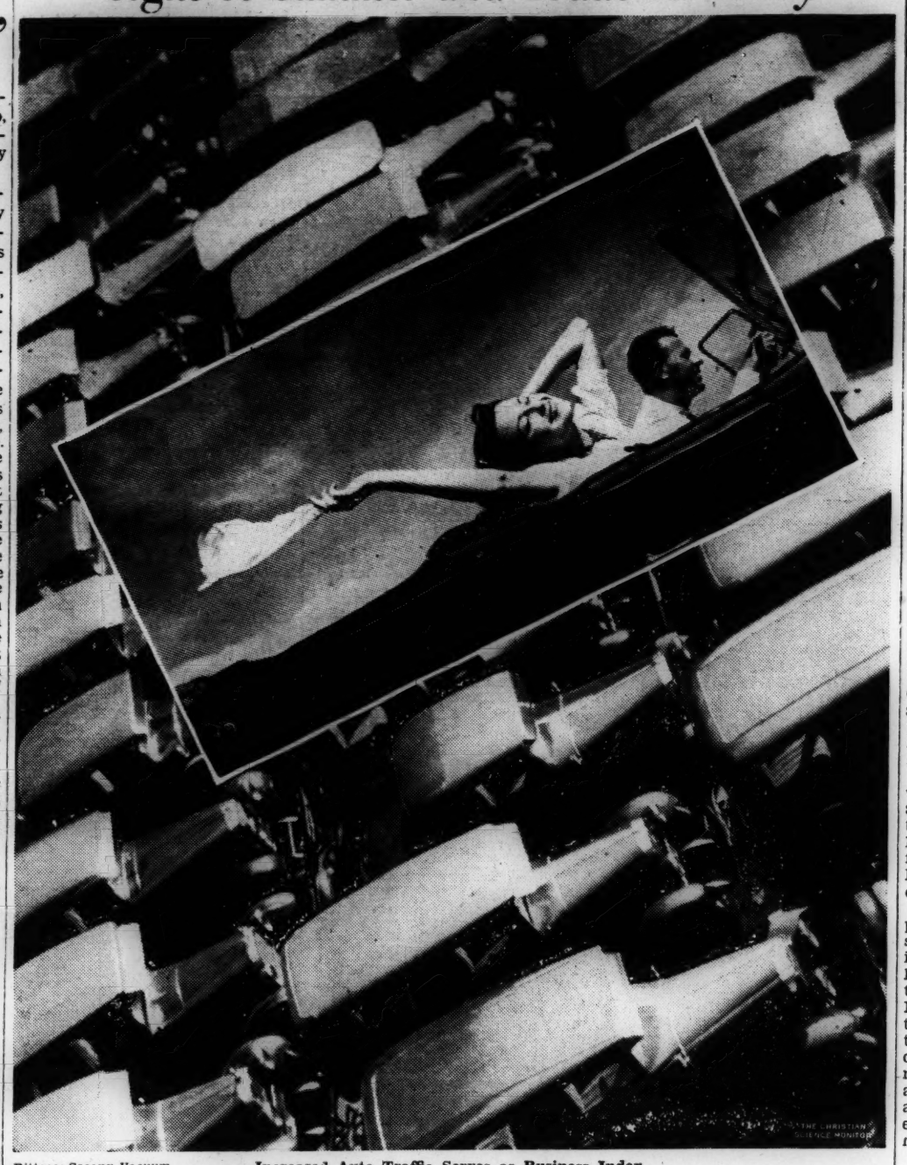
A furry animal on the average about three feet tall and 12 pounds in weight, the gibbon is the most two-legged of all the apes, walking without the use of hands, except as balancers. The gibbon is also the swiftest and most agile of the tree animals, possessing a remarkable sense of timing. A vegetarian, the gibbon is gregarious and travels in troops or great clans, varying from a few pair to 200 individuals. The gibbon species extends throughout Southeastern Asia from Burma down through Malaya to the islands of Borneo, Java and Sumatra.

The study of the gibbon family existence is mainly the work of Dr. C. R. Carpenter of Bard College. According to the field report, Dr. Carpenter has observed 16 family groups of wild gibbons, as well as a dozen captive animals in the expedition's camp, over a period of more than two months. Using blinds to approach within close range of the animals, the party has obtained detailed photographs of their activities, as well as clear sound recordings.

To test the accuracy of the recordings, they were played back from a phonograph so that the animals of the forest could hear their own voices. Mr. Coolidge reports that the gibbons responded immediately to the sound of their own "talk," and varied their reaction with each new call reproduced from the loudspeaker The expedition hopes to continue the recordings until a catalogue is completed of the vocal patterns of gibbons. After a month on Mt. Angka, Dr. Carpenter moved his camp to a steep valley at the foot of Mt. Chieng Dao, where he will remain until the rainy season begins in July.

The main body is studying the orang-utans, gibbons, and proboscis monkeys of British North Borneo. In this group are Dr. Adolph H. Schultz, associate professor of physical anthropology, Johns Hopkins University; Mr. Coolidge; Sherwood L. Washburn of Cambridge, Mass., Harvard graduate student ;J. A. Griswold Jr., research assistant of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard; Andrew Wylie of Washington, and John T. Coolidge Jr. of Milton, Mass., photographer.

Signs of Summer and Trade Recovery



Rittase; Socony-Vacuum — Increased Auto Traffic Serves as Business Index

Britain Pushes Polar Claim; Admiral Byrd 'Undisturbed'

Antarctic Report Comes Before Imperial Parley in London

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Britain advanced her claims to territorial sovereignty in the Antarctic today, seeking eventual domination of the southern polar wastes where the United States, too, has staked out an ice-bound domain.

Antarctica—the world's "lost continent"—is believed to contain vast hidden wealth in raw materials, including coal, but still retains it despite the years of exploratory study.

In a surprise move, the Imperial Conference now meeting in London adopted the report of a little-publicized polar committee to inaugurate the extension of the British Empire at the Pole. The report, brought before the Empire "family" yesterday, includes recommendations for dealing with any future territorial problems.

Sessions of the empire representatives are closed, but British sources described the polar committee's report as "a highly important document dealing with territorial rights."

The move toward territorial expansion at the South Pole was pushed by Australia and New Zealand. Both of these Empire members are vitally interested in Antarctica's future as a result of their geographical proximity.

Some confusion exists over claims already made in the region by both British and United States explorers. At least a third country is involved, too—Norway. Lars Christenson, an explorer who made plane flights from a whaler in February this year, claimed a section of the Antarctic for his country by dropping the Norwegian flag.

The conference's polar committee report, it was learned, dealt fully with the last journey of the royal research ship Discovery II which has just returned to England after nearly two years of extensive work in the Antarctic.

A law enacted by the Australian Legislature in 1933 claimed large areas of the lost continent.

When the American explorer, Lincoln Ellsworth, flew across the unconquered territory in 1935, he claimed 350,000 square miles in the name of the United States. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his expeditions also advanced claims of the United States.

Explorer in Boston Sees No Cause for Conflict of Interests

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, informed by the Associated Press today of the British South Pole claims, was not greatly disturbed.

Admiral Byrd, who spent four years in the Antarctic on two separate expeditions, has asserted in his books and in public statements that no Englishman ever has set foot upon the nearly 1000 miles of territory he claimed—a huge, pie-shaped segment reaching to the pole.

He reiterated today that the principal British work had been done in territory to the west of the land that "we claimed in the name of the President of the United States and on which we hoisted the American flag." He added:

"With all the irritations and controversies now troubling the world, we have no reason for controversy about the Antarctic. We discovered enough coal there to supply the world, coal that no one else has ever seen, but the British have enough in territory they have covered.

"It will be a long time before this coal is utilized, and then only if the more easily accessible supply runs out.

"We have always gotten along well with the British family of nations in matters pertaining to the Antarctic, and we will continue to do so."

Admiral Byrd said he had acknowledged readily the British claims west of the 150th meridian, where the principal British exploratory work was done in 1912.

In his books, the explorer has told of mapping both from the snow fields and from the air the pie-shaped segment extending north from the pole and between meridians 170w and 135w.

The maps of this territory were more detailed than those existing for many parts of civilization, he said, and much of it had been covered by eight expeditions sent out from Little America for research study.

Congress has never acted to claim the territory mapped out by Admiral Byrd, although he hoisted the flag upon it.

Asked today whether the rich coal deposits discovered in the mountains about 300 miles from the south pole could be exploited, he replied that they could be as soon as the world needed the coal.

Getting it, he said, would require the building of enormous tractors to cover the frozen territory between some such base as Little America and the monutains to the south.

Auto Gains Show Recovery Trends In New England

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, June 9—In the panorama of some 2,000,000 automobiles—300,000 more than last year—now rolling over New England highways, state authorities today see proof of an important aspect of industrial recovery that in some respects is establishing new all-time records.

Throughout New England, from northern Maine to the Connecticut seacoast, towns and cities were reporting unprecedented volumes of traffic, too early in the season to be attributable to tourist traffic. Gasoline sales during the first four months of this year have pushed up from 10 to 16 per cent over last year for new high levels of consumption.

Automobile rows from Boston to Stamford, Conn., are reporting advances in sales ranging from 25 to 60 per cent.

These facts were not obtainable from any single source of information. Gasoline companies, automobile dealers, private statistical agencies and state departments were canvassed in order to obtain a true picture of the economic effects of 12,000,000 more rubber tires than last year whirring over white cement and macadamized lanes

Car Sales Increase

While the wide open winter has encouraged the family man to bring the car out of dead storage earlier this year, there are other important factors involved in the unusually heavy volume of traffic particularly noticeable at closing time in downtown shopping districts. Motorcar sales stations, for instance, reported a new car turnover of 70,000 for New England during the first four months of 1937 compared with 40,000 last year.

March, this year saw 26,000 new cars roll out of dealer showrooms with "sold" tags on them, compared with only 16,300 in 1936. February sales increased from 1100 in 1936 to 7700 in 1937. Truck, bus and trailer sales increased almost as rapidly as passenger cars.

Gasoline Consumption Up

From Maine, where the usually frigid winter sends automobiles into dead storage early in the fall, to keep them there until late spring, gasoline consumption for the first three months of 1937 showed its strongest advances. Here they were up 16 per cent, compared with 10 per cent in Massachusetts and New Hampshire and 13.1 in Rhode Island. These comparisons, furnished by the American Petroleum Institute, are significantly applied to last year, when gas consumption was at its previous high level.

The effects of the combination of mounting new-car sales and the earlier appearances of hibernating motorists are seen in the up-surge of automobile registrations, keeping registrars at top-pitch since February.

Pay Restoration Estimates Made; LaGuardia Irked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—After four of the most economical years city officialdom here has ever known, the New York City board of estimate today was giving consideration to the restoration of $17,692,270 in pay cuts which followed on the high-jinks era of the Walker-Tammany mayoralty.

The end of that regime found the salary of mayor boosted from $25,000 to $40,000 and the pay of other elected and appointed officers scaled accordingly, with the city near bankruptcy. The Fiorello H. LaGuardia Fusion mayoralty brought economy after economy to bear upon the problem of city finances, including a blanket slashing throughout the city pay brackets.

Municipal credit now has been restored these many months, and in April of this year the board of estimate authorized Budget Director Leo J. McDermott to prepare a tentative pay rise schedule based on the pre-economy salary levels of 1932, and make recommendations. This he has done today, with a cost estimate of which $500,000 represents pay restorations for important city officials, beginning with the Mayor, who would be raised from $22,500 to $25,000. The aldermanic president would get $25,000 instead of $15,000, and the borough presidents, $20,000 instead of a low of $13,500.

The move was irking to the Mayor, who said he was getting along on $22,500 a year and that this was no time to think about increasing the Mayor's salary. Meanwhile reform forces, led by the American Labor Party, called it a "salary grab" that derived from "political advice."

Called on by the Mayor to explain why a budget director presumed to so run counter to Administration budget policies, Mr. McDermott said the figure was only tentative and subject to Board of Estimate revision. The total in restorations would affect 79,654 positions, he said, with about $13,000,000 of the increase going to employees receiving between $2000 and $4000 annually, and another $1,221,482 for annual increments to civil service employees who are not receiving maximum rates of pay.

Career in 'Giving' Honored by LL.D.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong had an honorary degree from George Washington University today for philanthropies she started as a girl of eight.

Since she dunned her well-to-do playmates for $100 to purchase pretty frocks for an orphan's home, the widow of the former president of Eastman Kodak Company has helped 1000 students through college, built 11 dormitories, schools and homes in four corners of the earth, and contributed to seven hospitals.

"Im purely selfish," Mrs. Strong explained. "I'm doing exactly what I want to do with my means.

"I don't care about jewels. I do care about giving."

Mrs. Strong corresponds with 800 students and former students who have been aided through school by loans from the Hattie M. Strong Foundation. She makes a full-time job of her giving, handling a daily mail always heavy with requests for gifts.

Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president, conferring the university's LL.D. degree, cited her as "world citizen, friend to youth through education and to the worthy in need through benefactions."

Durham Military Camp To Aid Local Traders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng. — Establishment of a military camp at Tow Law, County Durham, this summer, has as one of its objects the assistance of local traders who have been in difficulties since collieries in the vicinity closed down some years ago.

The authorities at York and Catterick who are responsible for the organization of this military camp are to feed the troops on food supplied by Tow Law tradespeople.

Bigger Social Welfare Budget, Robinson Forecasts for U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Enlarged government expenditures for social welfare as time goes on, but not at the present session of Congress, were forecast today by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader of the Senate.

Senator Robinson made this statement to a group of liberals who called on him to ask a shift in the federal tax base to end undue taxation on low-income families.

The same plea was made to Speaker Bankhead shortly before the House agreed to hurry up action on a bill to extend the present "nuisance" taxes, yielding approximately $500,000,000 a year.

Addressing members of the People's Lobby, led by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Senator Robinson declared: "So far we have been running on borrowed money under the theory that by these expenditures we increase confidence, increase the incomes of the people and increase the general welfare.

"The further we go, there is an increased likelihood that expenditures for what we call social welfare will increase. It is unlikely that we will ever go back."

While Senator Robinson was sympathetic with his visitors' position, he indicated that the immediate problem is to find sufficient revenue to meet budget requirements. "Already," he declared, "we have laid out as many reforms as we can carry through this session."

He told members of the lobby that the case they presented for increased direct taxes on personal and corporate incomes and for elimination of nuisance and consumers' taxes is "one of the most important for the future of the country. It requires study. Action will be taken as soon as possible," he promised.

Bishop McConnell told the Senate leader that "chief reliance of the Federal Government for revenue should be upon direct taxes—that is, on personal and corporation income taxes, including taxes on excess profits, gifts, and estates.

"These taxes can be increased to permit a fiscal policy which safeguards the Government's credit, and still permits a large extension of expenditures for social services, relief and education, without undue taxation of those with low incomes," he held.

Declaring that 25 per cent of the people of the United States are "without any income," Bishop McConnell told Speaker Bankhead that the tax problem should be approached from the "moral," not a "legal" angle.

Statement of Chinese Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—The statement of C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador, on Chinese-American relations, follows:

"No contribution to civilization in the twentieth century can perhaps be more important than the efforts of the nations toward peace, and nothing after the great war is more convincing to the world than the need of collective security. The individual interests of the nations may be different, but their aim for peace is one.

"The world is greatly indebted to America not only for her individual contribution to peace, but also for her leadership in the movement. It was the American Government that called the Washington Conference in 1921-22, which checked the race of armament and preserved the stability in the Far East. Again, it was America that took a leading part in bringing about in 1928 the conclusion of the Kellogg-Briand Pact for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. And furthermore, it was America's Secretary of State, Col. Henry L. Stimson, who expounded in 1932 the famous doctrine of non-recognition, which has been incorporated in a League of Nations resolution and accepted by all the enlightened nations.

"The world events since 1931 have taken a sinister turn. The collapse of the economic conference in 1933 followed by other similar instances has clearly revealed that the problem of world peace is not only political, but also economic. The restrictions and barriers of trade placed by the governments against one another have nearly obliterated the opportunity for the interchange of goods among the nations and put the world on the verge of another great war. The world is again looking to America for her leadership, this time in the readjustment of economic problems with a view to averting the dangerous situation. The Good Neighbor policy launched by President Roosevelt and the reciprocal trade policy pursued by Secretary Hull have already brought a peaceful atmosphere back to the world. We have great confidence that American leadership will be crowned with success.

"It is gratifying to note that the governments and the peoples of China and the United States have always been on amicable terms. America has the initiative for trade. About 160 years ago, it was an American merchant, Samuel Shaw, who successfully took the first clipper, the Empress of China, to the Chinese shores, and now again it is the Pan American clippers that regularly cross the Pacific in seven days. China, with her enormous population and almost unlimited resources, offers great trading possibilities. It shall be our task to help promote international trade through co-operative efforts, thereby laying the foundation for a world peace."

Polish Action on Jews Decried

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—Alarmed by reports of racial discrimination in Poland, 50 Christian churchmen and educators joined today with the American Jewish Congress here in petitioning the Polish Government to end anti-Semitic agitation threatening 3,150,000 Jews.

"Policies pursued by the present authorities in Poland spell not only the doom of the Jews, but will destroy the place of the Polish Republic in the circle of civilized nations," the joint statement says. "No nation and no government has ever flourished on the soil of oppression.

"The toleration of anti-Semitic agitation, the introduction of a policy which seeks the solution of the economic problems of the land at the expense of one section of the population, the toleration of physical violence against a peaceable and non-violent section of the population, and the establishment of the basis of government on the principles of racial superiority cannot but lead to ultimate ruin."

Dr. Samuel McC. Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Dr. Francis H. Rossler, president of the American Humane Association; Dr. John R. Sampey, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and the Rev. F. F. Goodsell, executive vice-president of the American Board of Foreign Missions, are among the signers of the statement.

"As Americans whose Government, acting with the sympathy of the entire nation, played such an important role in the reconstitution of Polish independence, we cannot but look with dismay upon the fashion in which the present leaders of the Polish Government, with the memory of their own oppression still before them, have returned to the barbarism of the Middle Ages in respect to their Jewish population," the statement continues.

"This is in defiance of elementary standards of human decency and in contravention of the understanding between the American people and Government and the Polish Constitution, assuring all racial, national and religious groups in Poland of full equality of treatment."

The statement was issued at a time when 2000 Jewish leaders were convened here to devise a program in defense of their fellow Jews in Poland.

Traffic Violations Called Mishap Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 10—"Violations of traffic laws," declared Joseph C. Cassel, safety director of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, "were responsible for a large part of the increase in traffic accidents in Pennsylvania for the first three months of 1937.

"Reports of traffic accidents compiled by the Department of Revenue for the entire state, show that violations have increased much faster than have accidents. Comparing the first part of 1937 with the first part of 1936, there has been an increase of over 50 per cent in injuries, deaths and accidents. This increase was overshadowed, however, by increases in traffic law violations definitely fixed as the cause of these accidents."

Education Found As Lacking in The Kindly Qualities

The emphasis in modern education on development of cold intellectualism, with consequent neglect of growth in the warmer qualities of character, respect and concern for others, has laid human thought more open to the types of fear that demagogues whip up, 69 graduates of Massachusetts School of Art were told here today. The commencement speaker was Alexander Brin, editor of the Jewish Advocate and a member of the Massachusetts Advisory Board of Education.

His address was woven around the work of Horace Mann, who, Mr. Brin said, not only was largely responsible for the establishment of the great American free public school system as it is known today, but also included development of the homely qualities of kindness, good neighborliness and the inculcation of Democracy as an integral of his education vision.

Record Crowds Attend Saskatchewan Music Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Record crowds attended the Saskatchewan Musical Festival this year at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon.

The festival committee stages competitions for singers and instrumentalists in many classes in the north and south of the Province each year. Leading British adjudicators judge the competitions. These judges judge similar competitions from coast to coast, the various provincial committees sharing the expenses.

Chief Justice Due At Brown to Join Son and Grandson

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9 (AP)—Three men bearing the name—Charles Evans Hughes—will attend Brown University's commencement, June 18-21, and share another series of college experiences which have been so much alike for grandfather, father and son.

The undergraduate careers of Chief Justice Hughes, Class of '81, Charles Evans Hughes Jr. '09, and Charles Evans Hughes 3d, '37, are parallel in many ways

The Chief Justice delivered a classical oration on Commencement Day, 56 years ago. His son prepared one for delivery in 1909 but circumstances prevented his speaking. The third Hughes will speak at this year's commencement.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Ten

Next morning Minda was awakened by the sharp barking of dogs and the shouting of men. When Anna had left Talcott, the master of the manor had done his best to hush up the matter of the strange creature she had reported seeing. Now that Solvig had come down to the valley with a similar tale, it was time to investigate. For that reason a posse had come up here to search the mountain. They spent half the day searching and having found nothing at all, they returned to their own work in the valley, utterly disgusted. It had been just another Hulder tale.

Flint Anders had been so busy at the store, he had not been able to slip away, so he had sent Odin upon his horse instead.

"The Storekeeper has thought somewhat of buying Dalstorp saeter, (mountain pasture) and is eager to clear up this matter of a troll," Odin explained, "before any money is put down."

"No doubt," said the men, and they nodded wisely to one another. When they were ready to return, Odin explained he would stay on a bit longer, as he wished to pick some berries. When they had left, he went on up to the Dalstorp fabo-vall.

Minda and the sheep were already far down the mountain side. The girl was barefooted and bare headed, Her yellow braids had come undone, so that her hair drifted about her face like a golden cloud.

"Good morning,' Odin called to her as he came galloping up beside her.

"Are you also looking for the Talcott troll?" the girl wanted to know.

"That is what I was sent to do," replied the other. "What do you think of it?"

"I don't know anything about it," announced Minda, "Solvig showed me where the troll was supposed to stand but I could see no track there."

A Piece of Moss

"Would you mind going with me over there and showing me where it was?"

"No, I wouldn't," said Minda, so the two of them set out for Talcott together, "This is the place where she said that the troll stood," Minda pointed out.

"The ground is raked here. Was Solvig in the habit of raking here?"

"I don't know,' said Minda, "I only spoke to the girl twice."

Odin walked about the enclosure with a magnifying glass. Finally he stooped and picked a shred of moss from a rail. "Ah-ha," said he, "Look here, Minda. What do you see?"

The girl peered through the glass. "A shred of moss!" said she.

"Exactly. The girl said that the creature leaned upon the fence and was clad in moss. That is a clue anyway. That and the raking of the sand."

"You don't thing that Solvig raked out the tracks, surely?"

"No, but the troll might have done that, itself."

Odin and the shepherdess returned to Dalstorp pasture somewhat more thoughtfully than they had come. "I am wondering if the Talcott people might have someone who is trying to make trouble for them and is dressing up in this manner to scare the help from the saeter," Odin finally said.

Minda shook her head. "So far as I know, the Talcott people are liked by everyone," she said.

Minda was sitting upon the doorstep of the herd hut some days later watching the small lambs sporting about her, while she thought over the puzzling events of the last weeks.

While sitting thus, her gaze wandered down the trail and suddenly glimpsed something white through the brush . . . something white and moving. She sprang to her feet and watched the object until it burst into the open. It was the Mistress of Dalstorp. "Oh, I'm so glad you came!" the girl cried, running to meet her.

Something about the Mistress of Dalstorp's look as she sank down upon a stump stopped her.

"It's the Storekeeper, again," she explained when she had got her breath.

"What's he done this time!"

Unwelcome News

"He has been to see me about paying up my bill to him. He says if he does not get paid up in a week's time, that he is going to sue me."

"I thought he promised you before that he would not press you for the money until you felt able to pay it?"

"I don't know what he did say," replied the woman, "I only know what he says now, and that is that he has sudden obligations to meet, and for that reason, can wait no longer for his money."

"That is how he has taken the places away from the other people who owed him money," said Minda, "It's the way he works. He lets folks believe he is going to be easy on them, then when they are not watching, he pounces down upon them."

"I went to see the sheep farmers about advancing some money on what they will owe in the fall, but they declare that with the strange creature on this mountain scaring everyone, it is likely the season will never be finished out, so they would not advance me one single öre."

"I think that Flint Anders is forcing you to pay so you will have to turn this property over to him at whatever price he wants to pay for it, because there is some reason why he wants this property. When you were here last time I forgot to tell you that I had seen him on this land drilling with a rock drill and chiseling and hammering in the stone. There is something on this land that he wants."

"He has a collection of various types of rocks and ore stones at home," said the Mistress of Dalstorp, "he always takes his drill and his chisel with him whenever he goes anywhere for a holiday in case he should see something else which could be added to his collection."

"But he was here at 3 o'clock in the morning once. He would not be apt to go about making collections at that time of the morning!"

The Mistress Disagrees

"You forget Flint Anders has a place of business which he keeps open from early morning until late at night. If he is ever to go anywhere, he must go when he finds the time. But let's not talk about what he has to do. That is not why I came but to take you home, and the sheep too."

"Take me home?" There was a note of astonishment in the girl's voice.

"Yes," said the Mistress, "I have seen at last that it is no use trying to hold out against what has to happen. I must sell this property. Flint Anders wants the land. I don't need it. By getting rid of it, the bill at the store will be settled and I shall be out of that difficulty.

"But you mustn't sell this beautiful property. Your husband always valued it more than anything else he had. Isn't there a field down in the valley which you could sell?"

"Yes, there would be, but you can't sell without a buyer and who would want to buy any land this year, when everyone is so short of money. The Storekeeper wants this land . . . not a field down in the valley."

"I know that!" Minda cried, "of course he wants this land, and it is because he attaches some especial value to it.

"Of course not," replied the other. There was the edge of disdain upon her words. "The Storekeeper wants this land because there is a great deal of pulp-wood upon it. A paper mill is going to be built in the valley very soon and he wants to log the land off."

"That is what he told you," said Minda shrewdly, "I don't trust him, and I don't trust his assistant either. He has been up here a great deal snooping about."

"Minda. You are a peasant when it comes to being suspicious." Then she patted the hand of the girl and said in a kinder voice. "I know you mean it all for the best. But I have decided now on parting with the land, so I'm going through with it."

"Perhaps if I told you that someone is trying to drive you away from this mountain that you would not be so willing to sell. That night we had a storm something was on the roof of this hut stamping about. The next day I found this piece of moss and this bit of thread clinging to a splinter of the ladder."

The woman took it and looked at it. She shook her head. 'Is that supposed to mean anything?"

"Supposed to mean anything?" echoed Minda, "the troll is supposed to be dressed in moss, and he has sewed it on to his clothes with green thread."

The Mistress looked at the girl in astonishment. "He must be a human being, then. After hearing that, you can see, plainly enough, there is no use in my trying to hang on to this land longer. I have decided to let it go. We will have to pack what is up here and get it back to the valley. I have brought the wagon with me. It is waiting on the road below."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Minda, who was taking charge of 600 sheep for the summer on the mountain pasture, or fabovall, as it was called in Sweden, had been trying, unsuccessfully, to reassure a neighboring herd girl who declared that a hulder had chased her, when our last chapter ended. The hulder was a creature in old Swedish traditions. Before that, Minda had rescued a strange man who had slipped over a cliff; she nicknamed him "Odin" and he told her he worked for Flint Anders, the storekeeper. Anders had been pressing the Mistress of Dalstrop to pay 500 kroner which he insisted she owed him and she had rented the fabo-vall for grazing ground in an effort to get the money to pay him.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Are You Also Looking for the Talcott Troll?" Asked Minda—A Drawing by Kurt Wiese

Ventriloquists' Dolls at Home

Have you ever wondered where and how ventriloquists' dolls are made? If you happen to live in London, Eng., take a peep into Mr. Arthur Quisto's quaint little puppet shop, which lies over Westminster Bridge in Walworth, south of the Houses of Parliament.

Here is the home of those vivacious dummies which, when placed on some clever ventriloquist's knee, are persuaded to clown with exaggerated gestures, and to talk most volubly!

Ventriloquists from all nations wend their way to this tiny, magical workshop. Here they discuss new ideas with Mr. Quisto, who is ever ready to see how they can be worked out. It was he who originated the modern dummy's face with muscular movements. Previously, though dummies might look presentable when viewed full face, they displayed from the side a glaring split jaw arising from a detachable chin, which sadly detracted from their realism.

Watch Mr. Quisto toiling over his work-table beside a lathe and an array of chisels, cutters, clippers, trimmers, forceps, scalpels, and other instruments. After sculpturing the dummy's head in clay, he builds up a mold and casts it in papier maché.

Then Features Appear

At this point the face is grotesquely vacant, yawning slits denoting eyes, mouth, and so on. But with flesh-colored strips of kid leather, he cleverly fashions the lips, so rendering them mobile and flexible; inserts real artificial teeth; installs realistic glass eyes with bushy eyebrows, and then endows his model with a matted head of real hair!

Meantime his daughter, a skillful needlewoman, busies herself with the dummy's outfit, designing and devising miniature sports suits, blazers, tweeds, and plus fours, as well as the scarlet, gold-braided trappings so becoming to Mr. Punch.

These are merely the first stages in each new Quisto creation. What this ingenious craftsman puts into his dummy's heads is much more vital, for his dolls, however beautiful and blithely clad, must have an appearance of "intelligence."

Every movement, from a tilt of the nose to a lowered eyelid or convulsive sneeze, has its own control shaft inside the head. Some movements are worked by string pulleys, others by compressed air. This second system is very simple. To tiny metal pipes, protruding from the dummy's head, Mr. Quisto fits a length of rubber tubing with a ball on its end. This ball, concealed in the hand, when pressed sets the doll winking or weeping, as ordered.

World Travelers

For 40 years Mr. Quisto, a craftsman of quiet, unhurried dignity, has been making dolls and puppets for ventriloquists, comedians and marionette theaters, and many stars of his vast papier maché family—over 5000 in all—have trotted about the globe.

Some may be acting this very day in Honolulu, Melbourne, Washington, Chicago, Winnipeg, Stockholm, Moscow, and half a hundred other places. Recently he supplied an actor in Peru with a doll boasting 17 distinct head movements, each movement having a triplicate action—51 movements in all.

Not surprisingly, several of the dummies have met with romantic, even thrilling, adventures. A few years ago one performed before a dusky tribe in Rhodesia. During the act it thrust out its tongue in an impudent manner, whereupon the entire audience scuttled off terrified into the bush! Later, the brawny, ostrich-plumed chief, his fears soothed, offered a herd of prime cattle for this "white man's marvel."

To date Mr. Quisto's masterpiece is "Charlie," an all-walking, all-talking mechanical man. Charlie, a life-sized model, wearing a smart suit of fashionable cut, will talk non-stop for half an hour. A gramophone apparatus, stowed away in his chest, acts as his vocal box, an amplifier transmitting the sounds from his mouth, while two electric motors, which can be plugged into any main, animate his head, legs and arms. He can walk, hop, prance and kick as heartily as any healthy youngster within, of course, certain limits.

Charlie is not destined for the stage or films, but for an advertising career. He will, no doubt, develop into a first-class salesman. But some humorists think he might do even better as a politician!

A. J. FORREST

Puppets and Their Stage Sets

By Peggy Bridge

After carrying out instructions for making the puppets' heads, given in an article published on this page two weeks ago, you will now be ready to flourish a paint brush and give your puppets the complexions and features that will make them come alive.

Oil paints thinned with turpentine are best for painting the heads. Yellow ochre, vermilion, white, blue green and black colors are needed. Mix a flesh tint with ochre, white and a little vermilion and cover the face, neck and hands. Use vermilion to color the cheeks. Brown eyes take green eye shadow; blue eyes take blue and gray shadow according to age. For hair use yarn.

Now to make the body. Fold felt (black) double, size 8 inches wide by 7 inches long, and cut kimono style. Sew shoulders and sides, making a sacklike form and leaving openings for hands and arms. Sew hands, made mitten shape from cloth, to sleeves. Sew the neck of the puppet to neck of sack. Make a pillow, lightly stuffed. Loosely attach legs and feet, then sew pillow to the outside of the sack so that it fits in the palm of the hand when your hand is in the sack. This will make an excellent body; study the illustration to see how it is made.

Designing the Costumes

Design your costumes in brilliant colors. Men are costumed in felt mostly. For Chinese men use cambric and paint designs on the fabric. Bits of bright silk will do for the women. Make sure that the costumes do not bind at the joints. Make clothes just as you would make dresses for dolls.

Be sure to design the clothes so that the sack is entirely covered. The size of the puppets depends on the child who will work them. Older children find 15 to 17-inch puppets easy to work. Younger children find 9 to 12-inch puppets best. The head should be one third of the body height.

The materials you will need for your puppet stage are:

Two six-foot white pine posts, two by four inches each.

One board four feet long, one inch thick, 10 inches wide.

One board 12 feet long, one inch thick, three inches wide.

Two pieces of white pine.

One pair of shelf braces.

One eight-foot brass rod.

Four-inch bolts.

Four brass hooks.

Build the stage six feet high by four feet wide. Use shelf braces, seven by eight inches, to brace the floor board to the posts at 35 inches from the floor.

Place 10-inch board across top of stage and bolt to posts. Now your proscenium opening is 27 inches by 48 inches wide. Use large hooks to hold brass pole eight feet long for ourtains. Tan or red sateen is good material for curtains. Inclose back of stage with frame 18 inches by four feet for backdrop. For the draw curtains use same material and paint figures of a clown and a dog on them. For backdrops use black outing flannel.

Stage Sets

Draw your solid piece of scenery for the stage set on beaver board. Cut and back with light wood. Attach a flat piece at bottom so the scenery can be clamped to stage. Make your trees and houses come to top of proscenium. Notice that all Aladdin designs have teasers—pieces of scenery that fit on both sides of stage and give the characters a chance to enter without the audience seeing them getting ready. This gives the scenery unity. Make your properties in proportion to the puppets in size; chairs three inches high; tables five inches.

Try to use few properties, but make the ones you do use firm and strong.

Paint scenery with show-card colors. Use your bright colors on the front stage and shade the backdrops to middle and dark values. This gives depth to the stage. For backdrop effects, use cut-out pieces and hang them with wire from the top frame. Fasten two brass rods across the top frame and have a black curtain on first which can be drawn across the stage and cut the stage in half. This gives you a chance to play one scene in front of the other and enables you to make fast changes. You can also paint scenes on gray and blue cambric with show-card color.

Lighting is Important

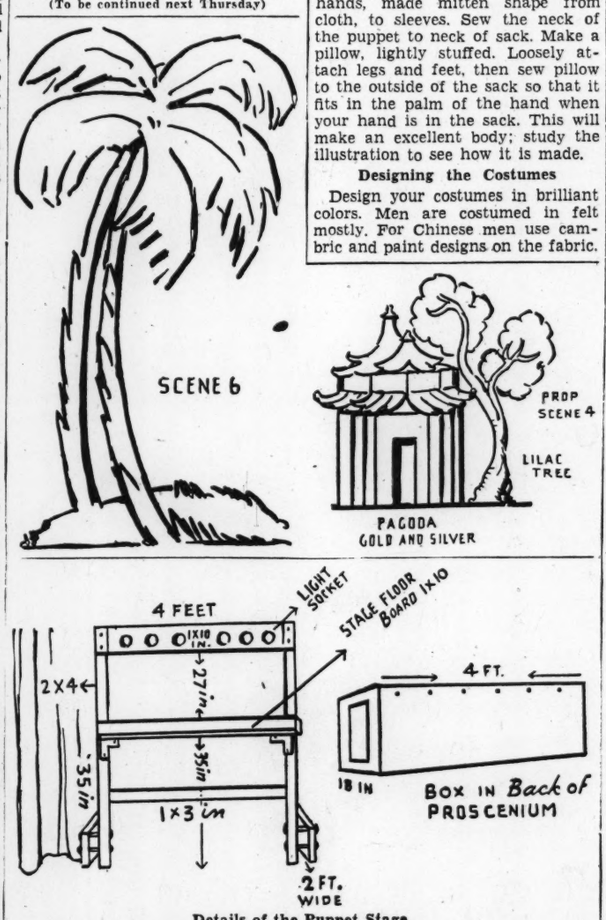
Lighting is very important as you need colored lights to bring out the colors in the scenery and costumes. Wire six sockets onto the top 10-inch board and put halves of tin cans on top. Paint with white paint. Use red, green and amber 25-watt lights. Use flashlights with colored paper over them for spot lights.

Sound effects are made with the human voice as much as possible. For thunder, use a 12 by 24-inch sheet of tin and shake it so that it sounds like rolling, crackling thunder. Old auto chains can be used for falling stone. For wind, tie a light piece of flat wood on a string and whirl it. It's fun to invent sound effects.

When you are ready to stage the play, block the scenes into pantomime action, giving the leading characters the center stage. Unnecessary moving about detracts from the scene. Move head or hand on the accented word with exaggeration. Keep the face of the puppet facing the audience, even in making exits. Try to keep a slightly exaggerated character voice for your part and hold it throughout the play. If possible, work songs and dances into your script.

To manipulate the puppet, place your three fingers in the head and thumb and little finger in the sleeves. Hold the puppet so that the feet are on the floor and move the hand slightly from side to side. This gives the movement of walking. Wire any prop, such as a fan or a broom, to the hand. Make all chairs without backs and the hand puppet can sit down as easily as the string puppet. Attach a wire to the foot and you can make them dance. Watch humans and try to imitate their actions.

We shall publish soon some hints on fast changes of scenery during a performance, with a few more illustrations.



Details of the Puppet Stage

Making the Puppet's Body

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Rains Revive Hopes of Drought Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—Recent rains in the Great Plains region, just at the end of May and beginning of June, have wiped out the last substantial drought area, and met present crop needs everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, the Department of Agriculture announces.

But follow-up rains are needed in many parts of the West, J. B. Kincer of the Weather Bureau adds, if present satisfactory conditions are to be maintained. The severe droughts that prevailed in the middle of May from eastern New Mexico and western Texas northward to the Canadian border, and which were worse even than in 1936 in many places, are now broken.

Rainfall in Kansas

Rainfall at Dodge City, Kan., for the two weeks ending June 9—as an example of more favorable conditions—exceeded that for the preceding eight months.

Heavy rains the last week in May and the first week in June practically broke the drought everywhere, says the Weather Bureau, except in extreme northwestern North Dakota and much of eastern Montana. Rainfall over the western plains for the past two weeks averaged from two to more than three inches, which was more than twice normal for the period in many places.

The moisture in the Dust Bowl is shown by these encouraging statistics: western North Dakota, 3:30 inches; western South Dakota, 3.17 inches; western Nebraska, 2.12 inches; western Kansas, 2.16 inches; western Oklahoma, 2.27 inches; and northwestern Texas, 2.66 inches.

New Mexico Record

New Mexico—state of dry lands and high plateaus—had, oddly enough, the greatest precipitation above normal for the whole country in the months from March to May: 165 per cent.

This rainfall has brought back hope and encouragement to the Dust Bowl, according to indications reaching Washington, as the most encouraging factor for two or three years, but there are still many areas in which the rain was too late to salvage this year's crops, which were blown out earlier in the season or could not be planted at all. And after severe drought conditions, run-off is excessive. But with all qualifications, the Agricultural Department's prosaic mimeographed sheet announcing that "drought breaks in the plains" fairly shouted a hopeful story to patient farmers.

Woman Rules in Badu Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—With four other white persons and 500 natives as neighbors, Mrs. Ethel M. Zahel has held the position of Government superintendent of Badu Island, in the Torres Strait for 28 years. She finds plenty of interest and entertainment in what some would call a lonely career.

Badu is about 30 miles from Thursday Island, at the northerly tip of eastern Australia. Under the control of the Queensland Home Department, the natives of Badu are self-supporting. Their chief industries are pearl and trochus fishing, and they pay into an island fund from which they receive, among other benefits, old-age pensions.

During a holiday visit to Sydney, Mrs. Zahel described some of her many duties at Badu. A glance through her photograph album gave a comprehensive idea of her work. She is in charge of the school, and has 150 girls and boys under her care. They look out of the album's pages, here in their classes, there at play. Girl Guides and Boy Scouts are shown in uniforms.

Another picture shows a white concrete church, built by the natives at a cost of £2000. Palm trees silhouetted against the sea and sky and sunset, and pearling cutters lying at anchor with a background of distant islands, indicate the natural beauty of the surroundings.

Byrd Flyer Honored

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Lieut. Carl O. Petersen, U. S. N. retired, was presented the distinguished flying cross and a presidential citation at a ceremony here yesterday. The presentations were for "extraordinary flying services" while with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in January, 1934.

Wide Study Made Of Ohio Rainfall And Soil Erosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—In order to obtain a clearer picture of the relation between rainfall and soil erosion, the Soil Conservation Service has established approximately 500 weather observation stations in the watershed of the Muskingum River in Ohio, a region where precipitation is heavy.

Working in co-operation with the weather bureau, the service has set up the stations in an 8000-square-mile area extending over 22 counties. Located about four miles apart, the stations are manned by farmers from the relief rolls, who have received training in reading weather-recording instruments. Each station is supplied with a full set of weather instruments, including a minimum thermometer, wet and dry bulb thermometers, anemometer, wind vane, and self-recording rain gauge.

From seven in the morning until seven at night, the farmers read the instruments every half-hour. Each morning, the previous day's readings are forwarded to project headquarters at New Philadelphia, Ohio. There a cartographic staff shows the movement and intensities of precipitation and other climatological information on detailed maps. Similar observations are being made in Kingfisher, Logan and Blaine Counties in Oklahoma and the service would like as soon as possible to extend such observations into other areas.

Rainfall measurements, together with hydrologic investigations which the service is conducting in the same area, provide a complete picture of natural water movement for the whole drainage basin.

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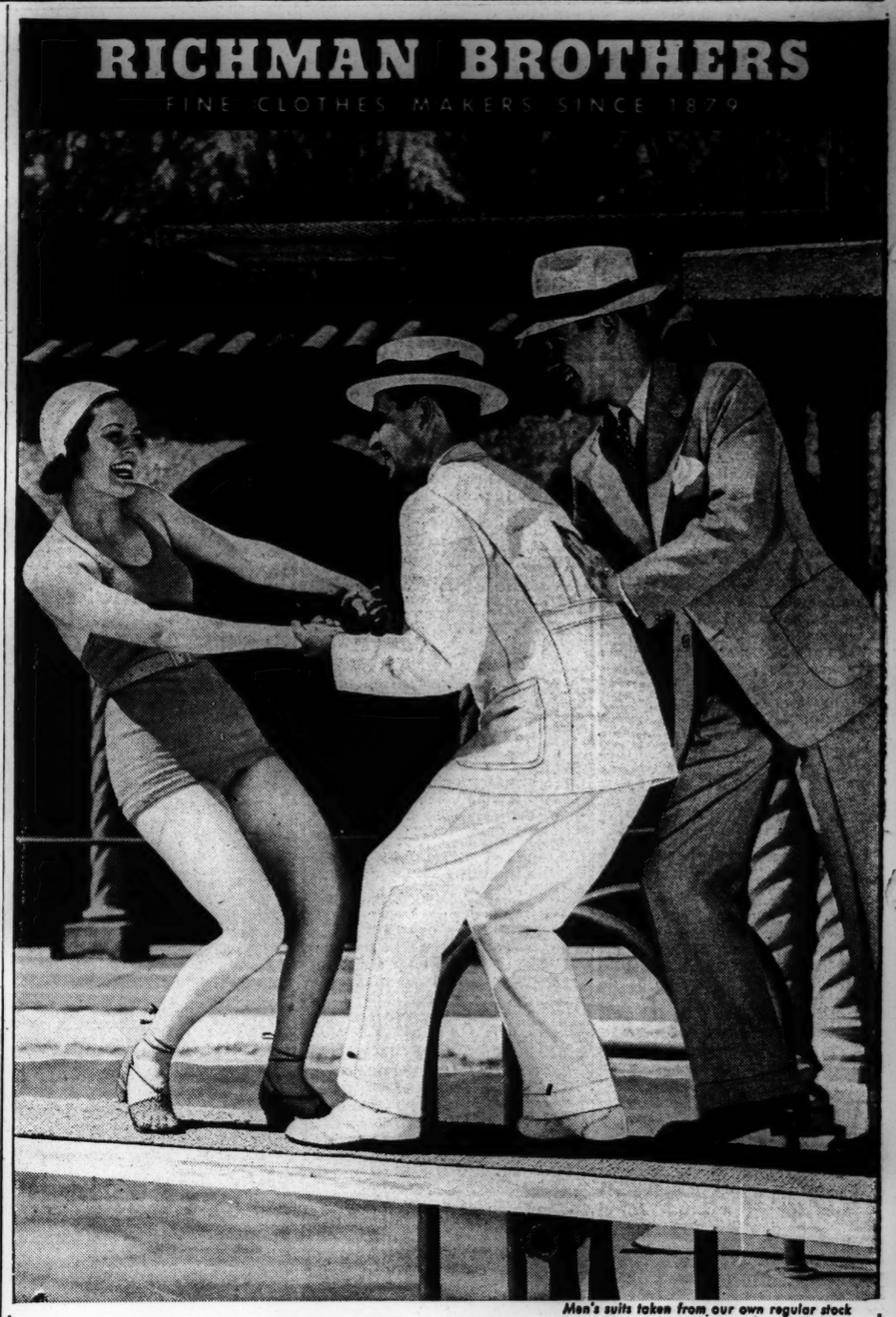

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The Wind Bloweth

ON OUR hill the winds are usually with us, surrounding us with wailing voices by night and filling the rooms with a tremulous sibilance that the windows cannot wholly still. It has its disadvantages in the winter, when the fields are white with snow and the farmhouses are dark boxes with roofs that merge in the dimly luminous sky, when the long rows of orchard trees are piebald, grey on the eastern side and white on the western. Spruce woods edge the snow with black banks and lifting spires; and at the foot of the hill the Minas Basin is leaden grey, flecked with drifting blocks of river ice. Then the cold creeps in to the edge of the hearth with its blazing birch logs; and through double windows comes the voice of the wind, shrill, ice-edged and implacable, screaming in the telephone wires.

But even beside Fundy winter ends. The sun shines warm and the basin basks still and blue under the green forest and brick-red rock of Cape Blomidon; new colour leaps into the landscape, the winter-yellowed grass, the grey orchards with their orange-barked branches, the vivid green of the spruce, the white stripes of birch trunks and the grey of poplar, and the furred pussy willows on their red-brown stems. One day and spring has come, juncos trilling thinly, flickers yelling their wild cry from the elms, the sweet whistle of song-sparrows: "See! See! See! Locomotive coming. Look! Look!"; and on a leaning telephone pole a downy woodpecker drums his spring call. The wind still blows, now warm from the plains, now chilly with the breath of the Arctic Sea; but its voice has become friendly, companionable again.

IN MY MEMORY of many landscapes wind is almost the dominant feature. When I think of Schleswig, I see a glistening sea of blue-grey bearded rye rippling like water in the breeze; and the thought of the dry season in Central America brings back first the rattle of the shredded banana leaves in the landward wind of afternoon. I recall a deserted village in Jamaica, the white stone slave-house falling to ruin in the shade of the dark pimento trees, and the fruit-trees of forgotten gardens standing in the open pasture, the tall star-apple trees ruffled by the wind and showing the coppery undersides of the leaves, brilliant against the polished green. And once I camped on the sand dunes of Esthonia, the midnight sky bright blue overhead above the pine branches which sang in the wind with the soft rush of music.

FOR A TIME I lived among the southeast trades, high upon a hilltop on the coast of southern Brazil. Around us was a wide basin of green forest striped with the grey of *caxeta* trees which grew in the swamp between the higher sand dunes of lost beaches; and along these dunes our clearings gnawed irregularly into the green barrier, turning them first to brown and then into leaping orange flame and grey smoke. Around the valley the Serra do Mar rose in huge forested mountains, which thrust out long arms into the blue sea where the northern end of the island of São Sebastião lay becalmed. We perched above the valley, twice as high as the tallest tree; the wheeling vultures, black or rusty brown, showed us their backs as they circled on watch, and black swifts and barn swallows, on a winter holiday from the north, swirled in swift acrobatics about us, over us, even under us by way of the narrow space between the floor of the house and the earth. Towards noon the wind got up, at first a breath stirring the heat of day, then a breeze, at last a gale that made the hardwood floor heave and ripple and the house itself quiver upon its frail brick piers With the evening, the wind fell; and through the still night came faintly the murmur of the waves crashing upon the flat beach. The rising moon was reflected upon a silver-smooth sea, so distant that the great rollers made no visible shimmer upon its surface.

SUCH ARE EVER-PRESENT winds, but there are also individual winds that are remembered for their own sakes. One was my first hurricane, seen in New Orleans. I had noticed, as I came to school, the horizontal sweep of the grey rain; from the windows I saw with every hour the trees bowing more sedately towards the earth, and I began to realize that here was no commonplace wind. We were dismissed hastily to our homes in the drenching downpour, and then from an upper window I watched St. Charles Avenue become a double river as the city's pumps were blocked with broken branches from the whipped trees. In one deep place a dozen bedraggled automobiles sat abandoned, the water in their engines. Once a pecan tree, five feet thick, snapped like a match and fell unheard; now and then a bulging window collapsed with a thin tinkle, and the inrushing air struck one's eardrums and lungs with sudden unexpected force. And most strange was the emptiness of the streets, trafficless in broad daylight, no man moving out of doors. The trees thrilled, scattering their leaves in the gale; and once a bird was swept helplessly from among them, caught itself in an eddy, and struggled back to the shelter of some bushes.

FURNESS IS A tongue of land jutting out into the Irish Sea, and throughout most of the year the Atlantic winds hammer at the grey wall of the hills and spill their moisture on the rising slopes. The countryside is moulded by the wind, the woods beaten into a phalanx of resistance, a smooth barrier of curved shoulders and matted twigs; but the outlying trees are the most strained. Their western branches are leafless and battered and their eastern branches stretch out disproportionately long, like hair streaming in a gale. And there, on a still summer day, they remain. The heavy bumble-bee clambers over the golden blossoms of the gorse that fills the fellside with the rich scent of sweet coconut; the flowering grass is upright, warm in the sun; but the great ash-tree, whose grey life is moulded by a wider form of time, stands braced with streaming branches, the statue of an Atlantean tree wrung by a frozen wind.

ONCE FOR A time the wind and I were one. It was a grey cold day in County Cork, a September morning, born in fog but now clearing as a strong breeze stirred the still sea and shook the faded heather on the patches of moorland. Here was a stretch of good road and the wind behind me, I rode; and, as I gathered speed upon my bicycle, the wind disappeared, and I rode in a great silence with no sense of motion. Beside the way the shining grass crouched quivering; the leaves of the little roadside trees thrilled on their twigs; a ghostly sheet of old newspaper joined me and leaped along beside me, bounding loose-jointed like a dancing clown; and up the road an old woman struggled, her black shawl clutched around her face, and her clothes dragged back as though by snatching fingers. But I rode in another world where no breeze stirred my hair and no opposition urged me to effort. For that moment, I was the wind.

J. S. ERSKINE

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERSIAN BOWL

THE great period of the making of Persian pottery was from the twelfth century through the fourteenth. The wares, made during that time, are notable for delicacy of texture, beauty of color and glaze and design. It may be that the painters of miniatures did the designs for these potteries, for they seem to have been drawn with the vitality and ornateness characteristic of the painter's art of the time. This design is executed with fluency and grace, peculiarly adapted to the round shape of the bowl and to the material.

Health, a Condition of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OVER half a century ago Mary Baker Eddy wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 120), "Health is not a condition of matter, but of Mind; nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on the subject of health." The dynamic and practical teaching of Christian Science is a reiteration of the truth taught by Christ Jesus, the master healer.

In the sixth chapter of John's Gospel is recorded the feeding of the multitude with the five loaves and two small fishes. When the five thousand were satisfied, the twelve baskets of fragments that remained were thriftily cared for. On the day after this remarkable demonstration of God's power and abundance Jesus said (John 6:35, 51): "I am the bread of life. . . . If any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever." And again, he said (John 6:63), "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."

Are we depending solely on food, climate, exercise for our physical well-being? Do we watch weight, diet, matter, for signs of health? How many of us have been offended when reminded that "the flesh profiteth nothing," and that the Christ, Truth, cherished and reflected, brings healing and quickening, both mentally and physically? It is a joyous experience to prove that as we accept and adopt the wisdom and power of Truth, human consciousness is corrected and instructed, and gains peace and poise.

It is not enough to say soothingly, Do not worry; think healthy thoughts and you will be well! Christian Science goes deeper and shows that health is a condition of Mind, and that in Mind alone is found the true status of man. Man, as the spiritual expression of God, exists harmoniously in the realm of Spirit. He is not afraid, for infinite Love knows no fear; he is not sinful, for he coexists with omnipotent Truth; he is never sick, for God is not sick, and matter is but a false mental picture, which can do nothing of itself.

Who can read the Bible promises regarding health without recognizing that health is normal, that perfection is natural and essential to man, as the offspring of infinite Mind? In Exodus (15:26) we read, "I am the Lord that healeth thee." The Psalmist declared (107:20), "He sent his word, and healed them." And Jeremiah records God's promise (Jeremiah 30:17), "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds." Do not these promises reveal that God's will for us is health, holiness, and harmony?

Serving God, reflecting divine Mind, makes living a continuous joy. If we believe we do not enjoy life, if we do not feel the joy of true living, if we do not greet each day with new vigor and happiness, then we must learn to trust God more. We must seek more diligently for the kingdom of heaven within, for the righteous thinking which expresses itself outwardly in true fellowship, successful activity, and a wholesome outlook. We must acquaint ourselves with God, with our spiritual sonship, or real selfhood, that we may learn to think beautiful thoughts, build inspiring ideals, sculpture noble, gracious characters, constantly delighting in magnanimity and other Godlike qualities, inherited by the sons of God.

The thoughts of good are direct antidotes for those blighting, searing, introspective, selfish thoughts which produce ill health. Love is a renewing, restoring, regenerative agent. It effectively counteracts the poison and torment of fear. If fear makes harassed, worn bodies, what would not a continuous flow of love in human consciousness do toward erasing ill-humor and physical depletion? If sensuality saps right ambition and vitality, would not the consistent use of temperance, generosity, and honesty build up a wholesome change in the body? It is said that anger and jealousy change the chemical properties of the tissues. Then should not tenderness, gentleness, and reciprocity heal the anger, remove its effects, and resuscitate the body? The power of mastery is within our understanding of God. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 183): "Man is free born: he is neither the slave of sense, nor a silly ambler to the so-called pleasures and pains of self-conscious matter. Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection.*"

There is a nobility of thought that removes scars and heals wounds. If all resentful remembrance of an accident were relinquished, and the certainty of good established, there would be no after effects, no retaining of past error, as an injustice or as a hurt. We must reject past evil as unreal, know an attainable, perfect, Mind-governed present, and rejoice in good at hand for those who love God.

The truth of being is immortal. The real man as the expression of Mind is inseparable from health, is aware of complete freedom and buoyant life. This immutable truth can destroy the claims of disease for anyone, anywhere, and lift him to conscious health. God does not retrograde or grow old. Truth is the only foundation for health, and Christian Science gives faith and understanding in the divine Principle of health and all good. It is possible to become conscious now of "the spirit that quickeneth." We, today, may partake abundantly of that "bread of life" which is Christ, Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Hälsa—ett tillstånd i Sinne

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

FÖR mer än ett halvt århundrade sedan skrev Mary Baker Eddy i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] å sid. 120: "Hälsa är icke ett tillstånd i materie utan i Sinne; ej heller kunna de materiella sinnena bära tillförlitligt vittnesbörd i fråga om hälsa." Kristen Vetenskaps kraftiga och praktiska lära är ett återupprepande av den sanning, som förkunnades av Kristus Jesus, den store helaren.

I sjätte kapitlet av Johannes' evangelium berättas, hur folkskaran mättades med fem bröd och två små fiskar. När de femtusen voro tillfredsställda, tillvaratogs omsorgsfullt de tolv korgarna med överblivna stycken. Dagen efter denna märkliga demonstration av Guds makt och överflödande rikedom sade Jesus (Joh. 6:35, 51): "Jag är livets bröd. . . . Om någon äter av det brödet, så skall han leva till evig tid." Och vidare sade han (Joh. 6:63): "Det är Anden, som gör levande; köttet är till intet gagneligt."

Äro vi uteslutande beroende av föda, klimat och kroppsrörelser för vårt fysiska välbefinnande? Ge vi akt på kroppsvikten, på dieten, på materien för att finna tecken på hälsa? Hur många av oss ha icke tagit anstöt, när vi blivit erinrade om att "köttet är till intet gagneligt", och att Kristus, Sanningen, älskad och återspeglad, medför helande och nytt liv, både mentalt och fysiskt? Det är en glädjefull erfarenhet att få bevisa, att i den mån vi mottaga och tillägna oss Sanningens vishet och makt, blir det mänskliga medvetandet förbättrat och upplyst samt vinner frid och jämvikt.

Det är icke nog att lugnande säga: Var icke orolig, tänk sunda tankar, så blir du frisk. Kristen Vetenskap går djupare och visar, att hälsa är ett tillstånd i Sinne och att i Sinne allena kunna vi finna människans sanna status. Människan såsom Guds andliga uttryck har en harmonisk tillvaro i Andens rike. Hon hyser icke någon fruktan, ty oändlig Kärlek känner ingen fruktan; hon är icke syndig, ty hon samexisterar med allsmäktig Sanning; hon är aldrig sjuk, ty Gud är icke sjuk, och materie är blott en falsk mental bild, som icke kan göra någonting av sig själv.

Vem kan väl läsa Bibelns löften angående hälsa utan att inse, att hälsa är det normala, att fullkomlighet är det naturliga och väsentliga för människan såsom barn av oändligt Sinne. I andra Moseboken (15:26) läsa vi: "Jag är Herren din läkare." Psalmisten förklarade (107:20): "Han sände sitt ord och botade dem." Och Jeremia återgiver Guds löfte sålunda (Jer. 30:17): "Jag vill hela dina sår och läka dig från de slag du har fått." Uppenbara icke dessa löften, att Guds vilja beträffande oss är hälsa, helighet och harmoni?

När vi tjäna Gud och återspegla gudomligt Sinne, blir livet en ständig glädjekälla. Om vi tro, att vi ej kunna fröjdas åt livet; om vi icke känna glädjen i att leva rätt; om vi icke hälsa varje dag med ny kraft och glädje, då måste vi lära oss att förtrösta mera på Gud. Vi måste allt ivrigare söka efter himmelriket inom oss, efter det rätta tänkande, som tar sig uttryck i sant kamratskap, framgångsrik verksamhet och en sund blick på livet. Vi måste lära känna Gud, lära känna vårt andliga barnaskap eller verkliga jag, så att vi kunna lära oss tänka sköna tankar, uppbygga inspirerande ideal, utmejsla ädla, goda karaktärer och ständigt hava vår glädje i storsinthet och andra Gud-lika egenskaper, vilka äro Guds barns arvedel.

Goda tankar motverka direkt sådana fördärvliga, förhärdande, egocentriska och själviska tankar, som framkalla ohälsa. Kärlek är en förnyande, återställande, pånyttfödande kraft, som effektivt motverkar fruktans gift och plåga. Om fruktan gör kroppen trött och utsliten, vad skulle då icke en oavbruten ström av kärlek i det mänskliga medvetandet kunna göra för att utplåna dåligt lynne och fysisk utmattning? Om sinnlighet undergräver rätt strävan och livskraft, bör då icke ett ståndaktigt utövande av måttfullhet, storsinthet och ärlighet åstadkomma en hälsosam förändring i kroppen? Det sägs, att vrede och avund förändra kroppsvävnadernas kemiska sammansättning. Borde då icke mildhet, vänlighet och ömsesidig förståelse stilla vrede, förtaga dess verkningar och återuppliva kroppen? Förmågan till herravälde ligger i vår förståelse av Gud. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Miscellaneous Writings*, sid. 183): "Människan är född fri; hon är icke en slav under sinnesförnimmelsen, ej heller en enfaldig passgångare åt den självmedvetna materiens så kallade njutningar och plågor. Människan är Guds avbild och likhet; allt som är möjligt för Gud är möjligt för människan *såsom Guds återspegling.*"

Det finnes en tankens upphöjdhet, som utplånar ärr och läker sår. Om alla bittra minnen av en olyckshändelse utplånades, och visshet om det goda stadfästes, skulle inga efterverkningar uppstå, ingen villfarelse i det förflutna skulle kvarhållas i tanken såsom en orättvisa eller tillfogad skada. Vi måste tillbakavisa allt ont i det förgångna såsom overkligt och endast vara medvetna om ett uppnåeligt, fullkomligt, av Sinne styrt nu och glädjas åt allt det goda, som finnes tillgängligt för dem som älska Gud.

Varats sanning är odödlig. Den verkliga människan såsom Sinnets uttryck är oskiljbar från hälsa, är medveten om fullständig frihet och ett glädjefyllt liv. Denna oföränderliga sanning kan omintetgöra sjukdomens grepp för envar av oss, varhelst vi befinna oss, och höja oss till medvetande om hälsa. Hos Gud finnes intet tillbakagående och intet åldrande. Sanningen är den enda grundvalen för hälsa, och Kristen Vetenskap giver oss tro på och förståelse av den gudomliga Principen för hälsa och allt gott. Det är möjligt att nu bliva medveten om "Anden som gör levande". Vi kunna i denna dag i rikt mått få del av det "livets bröd", som är Kristus, Sanningen.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Color of Market Day

THE little booths were shaking out their brightly colored awnings, like flowers opening their petals in the sunshine. The red and blue and green, the striped and plain, were probably much faded; but, in the shadow of the fifteenth-century Guildhall, they had a newness and a brightness bred of contrast.

One wondered, on market day, how any shopper could forbear to purchase, or could choose to purchase elsewhere, than at those brilliantly laden stalls. What glamor could there be in plate glass and ornate shop-front, to compare with that brilliant and inconsequent array? Here cotton dresses flapped on a hanger; there straw hats, green, blue and cherry-red swung in a long-string. There were sunbonnets, printed and checked. "Just the thing for gardening or sitting in the sun." Who would buy Paris models for choice?

The goblin-market fruit tumbles from baskets and panniers beside the stalls. The stall-keeper is sufficiently up-to-date to spread his board with the artistry of the shopman. Mathematically precise arrangements of red shining apples and golden lemons, plums, amber and scarlet tomatoes, form a pattern to enchant the eye. Only on the ground the baskets open, the fruit glowing like jewels spilt from a sack.

WERE THERE EVER such brilliant sweets, such sticky toffee, such mountains of peppermint humbugs as at a country market? It seems that every child for miles around is gathered below that wonderful edifice of sugar-candy. All the while voices echo; chatter rises and falls steadily between the holders of the stalls, like the waves of the sea. And there is the calling from one to another of the customers:—

"Three-and-ninepence only, on the corner stall," Mrs. Vidler cries enthusiastically to Mrs. Swan, "green and white spots."

"I'll maybe get one for our Doris," says Mrs. Swan hurrying off, holding "our Doris" by the hand.

"Thomas," calls a cloth-capped carpet-salesman, "show the lady that red Axminster."

THOMAS UNROLLS A mountainous pile of carpets, mustard-yellow, emerald, Tyrian purple, to find the doubtful Axminster, which is red with heavy yellow patterns. It spreads in a wave of brilliance before the stall.

"Nah then," he shouts, his cockney voice conspicuous amongst the soft country burr—he has come down by train from some warehouse in the East End—"Nah," he shouts, "whatderyerthink to that fer a carpet, lady? Real Axminster. And a bargain."

His salesmanship is an art. In two or three minutes, he has an audience as many feet deep. His smile broadens, and so does his cockney.

"Buy one o' these," he says, "an' you'll turn your 'ome into a palace. Feel the thickness. Throw it over, Fred, so's the lady can see how it's finished. There, what'd I tell yer? Finest carpet in the land. Only two pound ten; it's a bargain, lady." Here a sobbing note of emotion creeps into his voice. "Givin' it away, that's what I am. But we've got to get rid o' this lot to-day; that's why yer gettin' a bargain. Two pounds seven and six. What, lady? Two pounds five? Done. Roll it up, Fred. And the next please—"

THE CROWD SWAYS appreciatively. Here is real salesmanship. They cling to their market-baskets and watch. Fred is soon unrolling an emerald stair-carpet for another customer.

The glass and crockery stall also has an admiring group. The crockery man deftly handles ornate china vases, colored egg cups and rose speckled tea-sets. "Real Worcester," he shouts. "What if it is a bit chipped, lady? It's still a vallyable piece o' tea service. Goin' fer a song."

Beside him on a dusty shelf, marked "All these twopence," there is a "History of England," scribbled over in a childish hand; a battered "Mill on the Floss," two or three red-backed novels with fading titles; a paper-covered anthology; and a dog-eared Milton. The keeper of this stall is sitting sleepily on a packing case, taking no notice of customers who never seem to buy. Like Lamb's bookshop readers, they will only turn pages.

AT THE CORNER stall, right under the beetling cliffs of the Guildhall, sits the honey lady. On a white cloth she has set out jars, which are like bottled sunlight, great slabs of butter; blue jugs of cream; bottled plums and greengages; earthenware jars of rose-leaves and verbena; lavender in bunches. Standing there the customer thinks of deep, cool dairies, where the butter has been churned; of shaded farmhouse kitchens; of a lavender hedge below the windows where the bees gathered that honey.

It is mid-day now and the grey market square is alive with shoppers. The babble of voices rises and falls. The stock of vegetables is many times renewed, spilling out earthly brown potatoes and crisp green lettuces, frothing white cauliflowers, turnips and onions. There are roses on the flower stall, lupines and sweet peas, gladioli and phlox. Below the garden stall, little boxes of velvet-eyed pansies and rosy-tipped daisies, make a miniature border. Then there are box-trees, clipped like squirrels; in fact, there is scarcely any wonder or enchantment which has not been gathered there for a customer's delight.

P. F. W.

Car-Window Botanist

ONE thinks of the botanist as in silence and solitude wandering . . . lured on by the hope of finding some rare and curious flower. But I in my own experience have had some of my best finds from the windows of a railway train.

One July day I traveled from Quebec to Portland on the slowest of trains. The road ran for much of the way, first on one side, then on the other, of the Chaudière River, but never far out of sight of its clear brown waters. Fortunately for me, our locomotive used wood for fuel, and consequently every few hours we would stop at some great woodpile in a forest clearing while the trainmen threw a fresh supply of wood into the tender; and some of the passengers took advantage of the stop to make short explorations into the forest. About mid-day, as we were riding slowly along, I began to notice a pink-purple flower that was new to me, growing here and there in rather marshy places. Shortly after I had first seen the flower the added slowness of the train showed that we were coming to another woodpile. The instant the train stopped I was out of the cars, over the low rail fence, and picking my way carefully from grassy hummock to grassy hummock; and soon I had found a specimen. Upon analysis it proved to be a calophogon, familiar to all New Englanders from childhood, but new to my Ohio eyes. . . .

But all trains do not have the accommodating habit of stopping for wood just after you have seen a strange flower; in that case, all that you can do is, take the best mental landmarks you can, and then at the first opportunity go back for your specimen. One summer I was going down on the express from Philadelphia to Cape May . . . with my face, as usual, close to the window, I was watching the sparse marsh-grass most narrowly to see if I could detect amidst it the pink star-shaped flower of the sabbatia. Suddenly the marsh-grass was set thick with spikes of yellow flowers, just rising above the level of the grass. There was only that one hurried look as the train went by; but from that look I felt almost certain of two things: the first was that I had never seen that flower before, and the second, that it must be close of kin to an old flower friend of mine, the white fringed-orchis.

Then and there I determined to get that flower. . . . The next day we took one of the local trains from Cape May, got off at the station whose name I had read, and started down the track . . . about two miles farther down the track I saw again the yellow spikes . . . the flower proved to be the yellow fringed-orchis, the handsomest species of its genus. . . .

But the true history of a car-window botanist is not always a record of successful achievement, of the triumphant finding of his flower; he also has his haunting disappointments, his glimpses of strange flowers which he is never afterwards able to place. One July day, riding through northern New Hampshire, I saw just over the fence at the edge of the woods a tall plant—evidently some kind of lily. It bore a single dark orange-red flower, which did not droop as do the flowers of the meadow lily, but stood stiffly erect. I have never seen that lily since; though never does a July come, especially if it is to be spent in a new place, that I do not think, "Maybe this year I shall find my lily."—LIDA F. BALDWIN, in "Atlantic Classics." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

White Wistarias

WHITE wistarias are
the Milky Way blown by the wind—
each petal a star.

—HAJIN (1676-1742). Adapted by KENNETH PORTER.

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Chinese Ivory Figure

GRACEFUL as moving water,
The ivory lady stands
In the slow curve of her robes.
Her long face kind
With an astral calmness,
Her slim fingers quiet
With a smooth repose.
The sheen of her substance
Is mellow as late sunshine,
The lines of her form
Are still as the rhythm
Of a largo wind.

Surely
He who created her
Wielded his tools
With gentle hands.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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by
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Chapman and Newsom Come To Red Sox for Ferrells

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Trade rumors which have circulated around Fenway Park for several weeks became a reality this morning when the Red Sox sent Wes and Rick Ferrell, and Mel Almada, to the Washington Senators in exchange for Buck Newsom and Ben Chapman. The deal, a straight player transaction with no cash involved, was announced by General Manager Eddie Collins. The players will report to their new clubs immediately.

The trade should strengthen the Red Sox in their two weakest spots —on the pitching mound and in the outfield. Newsom, a 195-pound right-hander who can stand plenty of work, will bolster Joe Cronin's fading hurling staff. Buck won 17 games last season with Washington. Chapman, a right-handed hitter with a distance punch, gives the Red Sox that much-needed left fielder.

Dissatisfied in Washington

It is no secret that both Newsom and Chapman were dissatisfied with conditions in Washington. Under new surroundings they should become much improved players. Chapman hit .315 last year with the Yankees and Senators, driving in 81 runs He also stole 20 bases. Ben's average will undoubtedly rise when he faces the friendly left field fence at Fenway Park.

To acquire Newsom and Chapman, however, the Red Sox were forced to part with three old favorites.

Regardless of the occasional temperamental displays of Wes Ferrell, the big right-hander, until recently, was a consistent winner and a big local favorite. Rick, one of the league's top-ranking catchers, proved a valuable piece of baseball machinery during his three-year stay in Boston. A quiet, hustling player, Rick will be missed more than Wes or Almada. Mel, at times, threatened to be an outstanding player, but he never quite made the grade.

Gaffke Would Be Benched

When Roger Cramer returns to active duty in center field, Cronin will probably shift Buster Mills over to right and let Chapman patrol left. There is a possibility, however, that fleet-footed Ben will play right field at Fenway, where a good defensive man is necessary. This plan would mean the benching of Fabian Gaffke.

The passing of Rick Ferrell automatically hands the first-string catching job to Gene Desautels, who hit well and generally conducted himself like a real big leaguer while Ferrell was on the injured list. For added protection behind the plate, Cronin has the veteran Moe Berg.

With a record of five out of nine in their home series against the West, the Bees today sat proudly in fifth place, at the head of the second division. For this advancement in the National League standing, Manager Bill McKechnie can thank Wally Berger and the American Association pitching twins, Lou Fette and Jim Turner.

McKechnie almost traded Berger to the Pirates last week. Pie Traynor, searching for a distance hitter to increase his chances of staying in the pennant race, offered three players for the blond slugger, including two pitchers and an outfielder. But McKechnie wanted an infielder, and rejected the Traynor offer. It is well he did.

It was Berger who broke up both ball games yesterday as Turner and Fette beat the Reds, 5 to 2 and 5 to 0. Hitting his sixth homer and a double, Wally accounted for three runs, which was the margin of victory in the opener. In the second, his double cleaned the bases in the first inning and gave Fette more than enough margin.

Of the five victories scored in the nine home engagements, Fette and Turner have accounted for four. Lou beat the Pirates and Reds. Jim did the same. Fette's record is marred by Tuesday's game, in which the Reds batted him out of the box. But Lou should be forgiven for this defeat because the weather was not fit for baseball. He was not warmed up when he went into the box.

Turner has five victories. Fette has seven. The American Association twins should win between 30 and 35 games.

Japan to Stage Winter Olympic Games at Sapporo

WARSAW, June 10 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee yesterday decided to hold the 1940 Winter Olympic Games at Sapporo, Japan, and by a majority vote fixed August as the month for the other competitions, including track and field.

Wednesday's discussion revolved around the amateur-professional situation. Avery Brundage, head of the American Olympic Committee, read a report on the subject. The question of admitting trainers as competitors remained undecided.

Oslo's claim to the Winter Games was opposed by Japan's Count Michiamasa Soyesmima, who insisted that in fairness to the world's sportsmen, all the games should be held in Japan. He estimated the cost of the games at 15,000,000 yen and the revenue from the sale of tickets as 3,000,000 yen. The Count said Germany has promised 20,000 visitors, while 5000 Americans are expected.

Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, Germany's Olympic representative, proposed to Brundage the organization of a track and field meet between Europe and the United States to be held in the Berlin Olympic Stadium immediately after the European championships at Paris in 1938.

In the amateur-pro discussion particular attention was paid to the eligibility of swimming, gymnastics and skiing instructors. It was decided to appoint a committee, consisting of representatives from the United States, Sweden, Italy and Germany to investigate the question and submit a report at the 1938 meeting in Cairo.

New Members of Red Sox Family

By a Staff Photographer
Ben Chapman
Who Today Joined the Red Sox in a Five-Player Trade With Washington. Ben Hit .315 Last Season and Stole 20 Bases

Buck Newsom
A 17-Games Winner With the Capitol City Club, Will Bolster Joe Cronin's Faltering Pitching Staff. Buck Came to Boston Today, Along With Chapman, for the Ferrell Brothers and Mel Almada

William Price Equals Seven-Year-Old Mark

LONDON, June 10 (CP)—A seven-year-old wicketkeeping record was equaled today by William Price, popular Middlesex stumper, playing against Yorkshire at Lord's. The London-born player who succeeded Joe Murrell some years ago, caught seven Yorkshiremen, the entire side being dismissed for 218 runs.

In 1930 William Farrimond of Lancashire caught six and stumped one in a match between the Lancastrians and Kent at Old Trafford, Manchester. Price is one of England's outstanding wicketkeepers and last season his victims numbered more than 80.

College Baseball Result

Yale 6, Fordham 4.

Entries Pouring in for U. S. College Tennis Tourney

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 10—With entries pouring into the office of the United States Lawn Tennis Association from all over the United States and even from Canada, the prospects for a return of the old-time glories of the national intercollegiates and the presence of the leading players of the colleges at the eastern grass-court tournaments seem very bright. Already 21 institutions of learning have sent in their entries, and by the end of the week, when the entries close, the most representative group since the event went west will be listed among the participants.

So far, it is the southern colleges that have been the leading entrants. Tulane, the University of Miami, Sewanee, University of Tulsa, Georgia Tech, Duke University, and University of Virginia, are all on the lists to be present when the tourney returns to its old-time habitat at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna.

California In

California is already represented by the University of California, and by University of Southern California, with University of Utah also sending its team from the edge of the section. From the Great Lakes region will come Northwestern and Western State Teachers College, at Kalamazoo, Mich., with University of Toronto furnishing the international feature. The home section of the championship has already qualified Temple University, Westchester State Teachers College, Lebanon Valley, and University of Pennsylvania, with the balance of the local institutions expected to fill in later as they have in the past.

Curiously, it is the eastern institutions for which the shift back to Merion was chiefly made that are most backward in sending in their entries. In that section, only Columbia and little Houghton are listed so far, while Williams is the only New England representative. Harvard, Cornell, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth have still to be heard from, also Brown, Colgate, Union, and the local institutions, New York University, College of the City of New York, and Fordham. But they are so close to headquarters that the remainder of the week, before the entries close on Saturday, will probably see their entries arrive.

Riggs Is Leading Player

Meantime, with his Davis Cup rivals out of the way, Robert L. Riggs, the young Californian, stands out as the leading player in the various tournaments now being held, or in the imminent future, as Gregory S. Mangin, who might give him his greatest opposition, is so immersed in business that he is not likely to swing into regular action much prior to the middle of July, when he will be present at Spring Lake, one of his favorite tourneys. Others who are competing already are J. Gilbert Hall, Leonard Hartman, and Frank Bowden, and with the conclusion of the Merion event, most of the competitors there will be ready to launch their efforts to climb into the upper ranks, with possible Davis Cup consideration.

While the national open championship of the United States Golf Association means much to any of those competing at Birmingham, Mich., this week end, to a dozen American-born professional golfers it will mean much more. These are the group who were named as candidates to fill the four places on the American Ryder Cup team to go abroad immediately after the open, for the international match against Great Britain, and the British championships.

When the team was originally announced, four places were left vacant, and 14 players were named to compete at medal play for the vacancies. Under the terms of the competition, the 36 medal-play holes preliminary to the match play for the Professional Golfers' Association championship, and the 72 holes of the open, were designated as the test, so the best scores among the 14 will qualify for the team.

In the P. G. A., four of the 14 were well ahead of the others, so that they have a slight advantage as they tee off for the final test. Byron Nelson leads with 139, with Paul Runyan, Harold McSpaden, and Ky Laffoon, at 143, next in order. Ed Dudley and Victor Ghezzi are both close behind, however, with 145 each, and Samuel Snead and Jimmy Hines also are high up, with 147. The balance, Craig Wood, Richard Metz, Ray Mangrum, Ralph Guldahl, and Olin Dutra, will have to better their P. G. A. scores, in the open, to stand much of a chance for selection. But all are capable of a greater effort, and will naturally play their hardest to obtain the greater prize.

Cochrane Off Active List

DETROIT, June 10 (AP)—Walter O. Briggs, president of the Detroit Baseball Club, announced yesterday that at Manager Mickey Cochrane's reque he had been removed from the active player roster of the club and will be carried as a non-playing manager. "I have received a formal application from Manager Cochrane," said Briggs' announcement, "requesting that he be removed from the active player list of the Detroit club and be carried as a non-playing manager."

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	27	20	.574
Toledo	27	21	.563
Minneapolis	28	22	.560
Columbus	24	25	.490
Indianapolis	22	23	.489
Louisville	21	25	.457
Kansas City	17	23	.425
St. Paul	19	26	.422

Results June 9
Minneapolis 10, Columbus 7.
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 7.
St. Paul 15, Toledo 0.
Louisville at Kansas City (postponed).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	25	17	.595
Chicago	25	17	.595
Cleveland	24	17	.585
Detroit	25	20	.556
Boston	19	19	.500
Washington	19	24	.442
Philadelphia	16	24	.400
St. Louis	13	28	.317

Result June 9
Cleveland 12, Boston 6.
Other games postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	44	24	.647
Sacramento	43	25	.632
San Diego	37	33	.529
Los Angeles	36	31	.537
Portland	32	33	.492
Seattle	31	35	.470
Oakland	25	44	.362
Missions	23	46	.333

Results June 9
San Francisco 6, San Diego 4.
Los Angeles 5, Missions 1.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 3.

Princeton Elects Bradley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10 — Peter B. Bradley '38 of Pelham, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity track team for next year. He won the mile and half-mile races in the dual meet with Yale this spring.

Nine Champions Will Defend In N. C. A. A. Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., June 10—Nine men will defend their National Collegiate A. A. individual championships, won in the heat of Olympic strife last year in Chicago, at the N. C. A. A. meet June 18 and 19 at Berkeley, a check of the entry lists reveals.

Both height events, the pole vault and high jump, boast co-champions. Peculiarly enough, the co-champions in each event are from the same college. No introduction is needed for Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows, the "Trojan Twins," who share the N. C. A. A. crown at 14ft. 1¾in. Having set a new world record of 14ft. 11in. last week, the pair is almost sure to retain the title. Ken Priestly, California graduate manager, has said he would order 18-foot standards, if necessary, to insure Meadows and Sefton a proper goal.

Melvin Walker and Dave Albritton, Negro stars from Ohio State University, are not as famous as the Sefton-Meadows combination, although Albritton shares the world high-jump record with Cornelius Johnson. Walker and Albritton will be pressed to retain their crown against the challenge of Ed Burke, Marquette; Threadgill, Temple; Jack Vickrey, Texas; and Delos Thurber of U. S. C. Their mark of 6ft. 6⅛in. is almost certain to go by the board in such distinguished company.

Lash May Lose Title

Among all the other champions, the one in least danger of losing his title seems to be Don Lash, Indiana distance star. Lash won the 5000-meter race (Olympic equivalent of the three-mile) in 14m. 58.5s, last year and holds the world two-mile record at 8m. 58s.

Stiff competition will be experienced by the remainder of the returning champions, Archie Williams, California, 400 meters; Charles Beetham, Ohio State, 800 meters; Forrest Towns, Georgia 110-meter high hurdles; and Jim Reynolds, Stanford, shotput.

Williams is recovering from a muscle injury and may not be able to repulse the challenge of Bill Benke, Washington State; Johnny Woodruff, Pittsburgh, ICAAAA champion; Ray Malott, Pacific Coast champion from Stanford; and Don Halcrow, Big Ten title-holder from Chicago.

Beetham will face strong competition from Woodruff, Vic Palmason of Washington, and Ross Bush of U. S. C. Woodruff is Olympic 800-meter champion, defeating Beetham in the finals. Palmason turned in the country's best time in the 880 this year when he toured the two laps in 1m. 51s., to win the northern division Pacific Coast title. Bush defeated Palmason by 10 yards to win the Pacific Coast title in 1m 52.5s.

May Beat Reynolds

Big Jim Reynolds from Stanford will probably lose his shotput crown to Dimitri Zaitz of Boston College, who is reported to be tossing the 16-pound ball 53 feet consistently, and on one occasion 54 feet. Winning marks this year have been around 52 feet. Sam Francis from Nebraska will also be in the running, with a best mark of 52ft. 2½in., and reported marks of 53 feet in practice. At any rate, Reynolds' old mark of 50ft. 5½in. seems doomed to fall.

Forrest Towns of Georgia, "the greatest hurdler in the country," according to Coach Brutus Hamilton, may experience some difficulty with Bob Osgood of Michigan, who recently shaved one-tenth of a second off Towns' world-record mark of 14.1s. in the high hurdles.

After looking over the entry lists, the truth of that old and trite remark was never more evident: "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The executive committee of the N. C. A. A. has voted to permit allied members of that body to participate in the championships. The vote was taken at a special session of the executive council, and will extend the right to participate to approximately 65 institutions formerly barred from competition.

Brown Elects Round

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10 (AP)—Charles B. Round of Providence has been elected captain of the Brown varsity golf team. Round qualified for the national amateur tournament in 1935 and has been a consistent winner in tourneys in Rhode Island for several years. He is a member of the state golf team and was runner-up to Mike Bobel in the Rhode Island state amateur tourney last year. He has made his letter in golf at Brown for two year, and played No. 1 on this year's team.

Miss Glutting Wins Title

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 10 (AP)—Charlotte Glutting, Curtis Cup internationalist from South Orange, N. J., repeated her 1933 triumph in the women's eastern golf championship yesterday but had to work overtime to do it. Tied with Mrs. W. H. Beard, the former Dorothy Hunter of Boston, at the end of the regulation 54 holes of tournament play, the 26-year-old Jerseyan fired a steady 78 to her opponent's 82 to win the 18-hole playoff by four strokes.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	29	18	.617
Chicago	27	18	.600
Pittsburgh	25	18	.581
St. Louis	23	20	.535
Boston	20	23	.465
Brooklyn	19	22	.463
Philadelphia	17	27	.386
Cincinnati	15	29	.341

Results June 9
St. Louis 8, New York 1.
New York 3, St. Louis 2.
Boston 5, Cincinnati 2.
Boston 5, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 8, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 1.

Exeter Elects Tennis Captain

EXETER, N. H. June 10 (AP)—Walter St. Goar of San Francisco, Calif., yesterday was elected captain of next year's Phillips Exeter Academy tennis team.

Five Years Ago—Gene Sarazen, eleventh American to win in 12 years, takes British open golf crown with record 283 score.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Amateur Athletics in the United States

Unless all signs fail, the next few months are going to see considerable doing in the United States which will have a decided bearing on the future handling of amateur athletics in this country. It will be recalled that there was considerable dissatisfaction over the way the Amateur Athletic Union and the American Olympic Committee handled track and field sports during 1936. As to the merits of the charges and counter-charges made then we are not concerned at the present time; but that they were made must be recognized, especially as they will no doubt be used by one side or the other when the American Olympic Association holds its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., next November and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States holds its annual convention in Boston next December. These are the two big organizations which govern American amateur sports; but there are allied bodies, such as the National Collegiate Athletic Association and those which govern fencing, rowing, cycling, skating, etc., which will enter into the coming deliberations.

Underwood
Charlie Paddock

Colleges Are Active

When the faculty members of the Western Conference, popularly known as the Big Ten, appointed a committee to consider the question of prohibiting all its college athletes from competing for any other organization than their colleges during their undergraduate days, it showed that they planned to keep to themselves full control over their athletes. This plan will come up for adoption at the next meeting in December, and should the other college organizations of the country decide to adopt a similar plan, it looks to me as if the college organizations would become far more powerful influences in United States amateur athletic circles than they have been. And, if this becomes a reality, it will reduce the power of the A. A. U. in equal proportion.

Paddock for Government Control

In view of the activities which appear to be going on more or less under the surface, the views which have just been expressed by Charlie Paddock, the former "fastest human," and Dink Templeton, track and field coach at Stanford University, are most interesting. Paddock would have the United States Government take over amateur athletics. He points to the fact that other countries have taken that step even to the financing and the actual supervision of competition. I do not believe that this would prove a wise move, so far as the United States is concerned. I believe that the Government might well help finance the American Olympic teams every four years; but when it comes to any other connection with amateur athletics, the Government should keep its hands off. It is my opinion that the system of volunteer efforts on the part of individuals who are really interested in amateur athletics which we have followed should be continued. There may have been happenings in the past which have not been entirely satisfactory, but these should be stopped instead of wiping out the entire system.

Templeton for College Control

Templeton, who has for some time been opposed to some of the A. A. U. policies, believes that the collegiate organizations should take over track and field sport control all over the United States. He points to the fact that the schools and colleges are the places where our leading athletes are developed. As a matter of fact, the colleges of the United States have been furnishing a large percentage of the members of Uncle Sam's Olympic teams. That being the case, it seems nothing more than logical that their organizations should be in position to govern amateur track and field sports in a most competent manner. There is, to my way of thinking, much merit in Templeton's plan, but I do not think that it is the final answer.

Co-operation Is Needed

It seems to me that the real answer is to be found in a closer co-operation between the National Collegiate A. A., and its allied organizations, and the Amateur Athletic Union. Keeping amateur athletics interesting and at the same time amateur is a tremendous problem and it is getting more and more difficult as time goes on. The colleges are certainly in better position to handle their athletes than the A. A. U. can ever hope to be, and the A. A. U. is certainly the organization best qualified to handle club and unaffiliated athletes. I remember attending a dinner at the New York Athletic Club some years ago when there was a strenuous battle on between the A. A. U., the Army and Navy Athletic Associations and the Y. M. C. A., for control of the coming Olympic Games. I was seated side of Maj. Frank H. Briggs, a most sincere advocate of amateur athletics. We discussed the situation pro and con and I told the Major that, while I realized the A. A. U. made mistakes, I preferred to stand with it until some organization came along that would do a better job and that is where I stand today. Let the N. C. A. A. and the A. A. U., of the United States, work together in harmony and no one need question the future of amateur athletics in the United States.

Big Yachts Face New Grooming For Important Trials

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10 (AP)—America's cup preparations turned today from the open sea to the busy shipyards where American and British boats alike underwent new grooming for important trials ahead.

For Harold S. Vanderbilt's new Ranger, victor in all her four starts of the preliminary series, the end of the first trials meant a chance to step a new hollow metal mast to replace one lost off Gloucester during a storm on her first cruise.

Vanderbilt's motor yacht Vara was on its way to the Bath Iron Works at Bath, Maine, today to pick up the new stick. Ranger sailed the first trials using a spar left over from Rainbow, Vanderbilt's successful cup defender in 1934, now owned by Chandler Hovey of Boston.

Ranger went up Narragansett Bay to the Herreshoff Yard at Bristol to be hauled out and cleaned for the next trial series opening off here June 19. To the same yard went T. O. M. Sopwith's prospective British challenger, Endeavour II, to take aboard another mainsail.

Ranger swept the first trial series, with two victories over Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, one over Rainbow, and a concluding victory yesterday over both rivals by a margin of nearly five minutes. Yankee beat Rainbow in the other two races of the series.

Second place yesterday went to Rainbow by a one-second margin.

One of Yankee's professional crew, Michael Peterson, was injured near the end of yesterday's contest, when something went awry with the yacht's spinnaker. A few minutes earlier Rainbow's spinnaker collapsed in tatters.

Despite these mishaps, all three yachts broke previous records for the 30-mile windward-leeward course, as set in international competition, although better time had been made in trials.

C. E. Jones to Lead Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., June 10 (AP)—Charles Elder Jones of Peoria, Ill., has been elected captain of the Amherst College 1938 varsity golf team at a meeting of the lettermen. He is a member of the basketball team and Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

Wimbledon Entries

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Wimbledon officials announced they have accepted 118 entries for the men's singles and 86 for the women's singles for the British championships beginning June 21.

Fordham Elects

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10 (AP)—Fordham baseball players elected John Woitkoski of Pittsfield, Mass., star left fielder, as their 1938 captain following the defeat here by Yale yesterday.

Hal Surface Advances

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Hal Surface of Kansas City defeated C. M. Jones of England, 5—7, 8—6, 9—7, in the quarterfinal round of the Beckenham tennis tournament today.

Miss Anderson in Final

TURNBERRY, Scot., June 10 (AP)—Jessie Anderson of Perth, holder of the French women's title, gained the final round of the British women's golf championship today, defeating Mrs. Andrew McNair, 4 and 2.

An all-Scottish final was assured when Doris Park of Edinburgh, the Scottish title-holder, eliminated Elsie Corlett of Lytham, runner-up in the 1935 English women's tournament, by a margin of 3 and 2 to join Miss Anderson in the final round.

International League

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Newark 10, Baltimore 5.
Toronto 4, Buffalo 1.

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Business and Industry

Debtors Get More Rights, Creditors Less in Rail Receiverships

Commerce and Finance

Gas Trade Seen Pressed to Hold Present Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The gas industry may be hard pressed to hold its domestic market at the present level with the use of modern appliances increasing, a review by H. E. Hanson in the current issue of the Annalist declares.

Any substantial increase in demand is likely to come from industrial consumers rather than from domestic users, the review continued, although house heating is potentially a great market in spite of the fact that competition from other fuels is keen.

May Widen Market

"The natural-gas industry may widen its domestic market through the extension of pipe-line systems," the Annalist survey says. "It should be noted, however, that the cost of natural gas will increase as pipe lines are lengthened. Gas, particularly the manufactured product, will experience increased competition from electricity as a result of the Government's program to reduce power rates. Power rates in many communities are still much too high to embarrass the gas industry, but in some sections which have recently been opened up, especially areas with a low density of population, gas will find it difficult to compete with electricity.

"The sales outlook, however, is brighter than the earnings outlook. Any gains in revenue are likely to be smaller than total sales increases. That is due to the fact that high-rate domestic business is lagging. Industrial and house-heating rates are substantially lower than domestic rates.

"Sales and revenues of the natural gas industry rose to a new high level last year, largely because of a sharp increase in industrial demand. The record of the manufactured gas industry was less favorable, although sales also rose, because of increased industrial and house-heating demand.

"Domestic demand, which accounts for most of the industry's business, continued to decline. Due to a moderate reduction in rates, revenues rose less than sales, although in that respect the gas industry makes a better showing than the electric-power industry, primarily because of less government pressure and interference. Net income of selected manufactured gas companies increased for the first time in the recovery period.

Expenses Increase

"Rising operating expenses, however, threaten to absorb much of the gain in gross revenues. Natural-gas companies have made a better showing, partly because operating costs per dollar of gross revenue are less than for the manufactured-gas industry and partly because operating costs per dollar of gross revenue are less than for the manufactured-gas industry and partly because of a sharper gain in gross revenues.

"Total sales of manufactured gas in 1936 increased 6.6 per cent over 1935, while revenues gained only 1.7 per cent. The smaller gain in revenue reflects a loss in the high-rate domestic business. As compared with the peak for 1930, sales last year showed a loss of 4.0 per cent, while revenues were 13.1 per cent less.

"For last March both sales and revenues increased, but still stood below the peak for 1936. Total sales of natural gas last year rose 16.9 per cent over those of 1935 to a record high level. Revenues showed a gain of 10.6 per cent. As compared with 1929, sales showed a gain of 25.7 per cent."

Canadian Potato Output Increased

OTTAWA (CP)—Potato production in Canada reached 39,034,000 hundredweight in 1936, a small increase from 38,670,000 hundredweight in 1935, according to the annual report of the Agriculture Department.

A decline of about 2 per cent in planting was more than offset by a higher average yield.

Sharp increases in production were recorded in the maritimes, but heavy declines were shown in the West. In Prince Edward Island output was 29 per cent above 1935 and in New Bruswick 30 per cent. On the other hand, production in Manitoba dropped 61 per cent and in Saskatchewan 54 per cent.

Reserve Bankers Declare Money Hoarding Continues

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal banking authorities said some persons who hoarded money during the depression still are holding on to it.

They based this assertion on a Treasury statement showing that money in circulation totaled $6,426,352,614 on April 30. If equally distributed, this sum would provide $49.74 for every person in the country.

The total of money in circulation includes all the currency and coin in the nation, exclusive of that held in the Treasury or Federal Reserve banks.

Circulation during the last few months has topped all previous periods except in 1919-20 when more money was needed to operate business and industry accelerated to a wartime pace.

Federal Reserve Board officials said recent business expansion has increased circulation, but added that a substantial sum of money still rested in private hoards.

They said the total outstanding is far in excess of the normal needs of business. The $49.74 per capita on April 30, they cited, was $10.66 above the boom year 1929 and $4.25 over 1933, when the banking crisis sent money into hoarding.

The Government has called in gold and gold notes, but there is no prohibition against keeping other money.

Railroads' Revenues Higher in Quarter

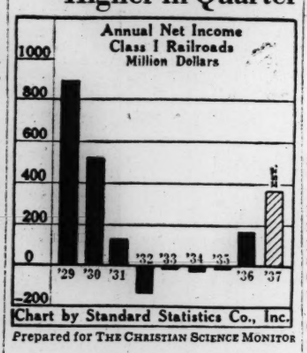

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For the first quarter of 1937, Class I railroads increased their operating revenues by 13.6 per cent, or $124,000,000. Although expenses were up substantially, net railway operating income was $42,000,000 greater than in the first quarter of 1936.

Reports thus far available indicate a relatively modest year-to-year increase in April, probably around $5,000,000. Traffic held up well enough in May to indicate another year-to-year rise in net income.

Dawes Story on RFC Central Bank Loan Recounted in Court

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—Former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes' story of the much-discussed $90,000,000 "Dawes Loan" was recounted publicly for the first time in a legal document on file in superior court today.

General Dawes disclosed his participation in the 1932 Chicago banking crisis in an answer to a suit instituted by stockholders of the Central Republic Bank & Trust Company, recipient of the loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The stockholders sought $8,000,000 from General Dawes, chairman of the City National Bank & Trust Company, and from the Republic Bank and its receiver. They contended that amount represented the "fair and reasonable value" of the banking business of the Republic Trust at the time it was taken over by City National in 1932.

General Dawes declared in the answer he was not an officer of Central Republic when he resigned as chairman of the RFC June 15, 1932; that he considered it a "moral duty" to aid the institution which had become known as the "Dawes Bank" because of his honorary chairmanship of the board.

The banker declared further that on June 26, 1932 he recommended immediate closing and liquidation of the institution and was persuaded to seek aid from the RFC only at the insistence of colleagues.

He said he expected full repayment of the $90,000,000 principal to the RFC but that liquidation of remaining assets plus a "reasonable recovery" on the $14,000,000 stockholders' assessment would not cover interest charges. The RFC has been repaid $58,000,000.

General Dawes expressed the belief that no one subscribed for City National stock "except with the primary purpose in mind of saving a disastrous situation."

United Light Earns 46 Cents on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United Light and Power Company and subsidiaries reported for the 12 months ended April 30, a consolidated net income, after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal income taxes and other expenses and charges, of $5,216,036, equal, after preferred dividend charges, to 46 cents a share on the combined class A and B common stocks. This compares with a net of $3,323,982, or $5.54 a share on the $6 preferred stock, in the 12 months ended April 30, 1936.

Gross operating revenues of the system during the period aggregated $86,563,380, an increase of $5,346,061 over the $81,217,318 reported for the 12 months ended April 30, 1936. Operating expenses and taxes rose to $63,143,282 from $59,559,850 in the preceding comparable period.

U. S. Sugar Exports Up Sharply in Four Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first four months of 1937, refined sugar exports by the United States totaled 23,046 long tons, as contrasted with 14,852 tons during the similar period last year, an increase of 8194 tons, or a little over 55 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

The refined sugar exports during the January-April period this year went to over 40 different countries. The United Kingdom leads this year with 10,706 tons, being followed by Columbia and Panama with 5896 tons and 1249 tons respectively. Last season, the United Kingdom with 6929 tons also headed the list, while Holland and Panama with 1384 tons and 1046 tons, respectively, followed.

New Rayon Cord Tires Expected on Market Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rayon for tire fabric is now being produced by du Pont on substantial commercial scale with present plant capacity of 2,000,000 pounds annually being doubled.

Viscose Corporation also is completing plans for production of rayon cord tire while Goodyear and U. S. Rubber are preparing to put new rayon cord tires on market shortly

Mackay Radio Promotes Rodman

NEW YORK (AP)—H. L. Rodman has been placed in charge of Atlantic seaboard operations of the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company Admiral Luke McNamee, president, announced. Mr. Rodman started in 1904 as a messenger.

Long-Term Debt In U. S. Now Put At $118,537,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There has been an increase of 230 per cent in long-term debt in the United States since 1912, says the New York Trust Company's publication, the Index, just issued. The total, including both private and public obligations, amounts to more than $118,537,000,000, with carrying charges almost 12 per cent of the national income.

Private debt made up $73,400,000,000 of the total, on the basis of the figures assembled by the New York Trust Company, while long-term bonds of the Federal Government accounted for $26,900,000,000 and those of state and local governments for $18,200,000,000. Among private long-term debts in 1934, urban real estate represented 41 per cent of the total, public utilities 20 per cent, railways 18 per cent, industrial corporations 11 per cent, and farm mortgages 10 per cent.

Individual investors probably own a greater share of the aggregate private long-term debt than any other group, the Index says, but banks hold 21 per cent of the total, insurance companies 17 per cent, and, through debtor relief measures, governmental corporations and credit agencies reported a total, as of February, 1936, of $9,194,000,000. In the case of United States Government obligations, banks are the most important holders with a block of $14,387,000,000 in June, 1934.

"Whatever opinions held on how excessive our present long-term debt may be," the Index concludes, "there can be no denying that it represents a heavy burden, and that interest thereon constitutes a fixed charge, the ability to absorb which may be directly related to changes in the general price structure and to possible vagaries in the value of currency. The problem of maintaining such interest payments, moreover, is one which concerns the entire country, for the distribution of debt is so wide that almost every individual is directly or indirectly both a debtor and a creditor."

Senate Committee Is Told That Price Of Cotton Too Low

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture commissioners of 13 southern states told a Senate committee the price of cotton is too low. They urged governmental action to boost it.

Robert J. Goode, Alabama's commissioner, submitted a 12-point legislative program to the Senate Agriculture Committee which he said was endorsed by the officials of the other southern states.

In response to questions, Mr. Goode said cotton should sell at 20 cents a pound or more, instead of the present quotation of about 12 cents.

The state officials gave their views after Senator Thomas (D), of Oklahoma, contended "propaganda" of government officials was "beating down" farm prices, and criticized Secretary Wallace and Mordecai Ezekiel, Agriculture Department economic adviser.

Mr. Thomas, advocate of cheaper money, contended the Roosevelt Administration set out four years ago to raise the price level, but for "some reason" the upward tendency was halted this year.

"I've heard officials of this Government say 10 cents a pound was enough for cotton, and 90 cents a bushel was high enough for wheat," Mr. Thomas said. "Farmers can't live on those prices."

U. S. Spending This Year $7,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Treasury reported today that Government spending this fiscal year has crossed the $7,000,000,000 mark.

Between last July 1 and June 8, the report said, expenditures aggregated $7,000,121,468 or $253,300,289 more than the same period a year ago.

Emergency spending has tapered downward, standing at $2,665,814,281 in the July-June period, compared with $3,134,520,626 in the same period last year.

This reduction, however, was more than offset by an increase in spending for general Government purposes. These expenditures aggregated $4,334,307,186 this year, compared with $3,612,300,553 last year.

Food Machinery May Place Common on Dividend Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Future dividend policies and financing of the Food Machinery Corporation are being carefully considered by the board of directors of the company, according to a letter sent to stockholders by John D. Crummey, president.

Promptly upon completion of new financing, the directors intend to place the common stock on a dividend basis substantially in excess of the present rate, and in proportion to the earnings for the current year, it was stated. It is considered by the board that the interests of the stockholders will be best served by a program, which, if possible avoids the distribution of the preferred shares of the company as a dividend on the common stock.

A special stockholders' meeting has been called for June 28 to authorize 60,000 shares of a new class of cumulative preferred stock, with power in the board to fix the various terms of each series at the time of issuance thereof.

Sales and profits of Food Machinery Corporation in April continued to reflect a substantial increase over April of last year. For the six months ended March 31, 1937, earnings for the common stock were $686,560 compared with $347,511 in the corresponding six months a year ago.

Railroads Plodding Tortuous Path Toward Reorganization

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Railroad reorganizations are in the news again.

Two small roads recently obtained shelter in the courts from their creditors under Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act—the New York, Ontario & Western, and the New York, Susquehanna & Western—the former a subsidiary of the New Haven, the latter of the Erie. These are the first rail bankruptcies of any importance since 1935, when 15 railroads, including seven major systems, sought shelter under the umbrella of 77. In addition, a plan of reorganization for the New Haven, which went under 77 in October, 1935, has just been filed by the management with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A number of other reorganization plans are expected to be filed with the commission shortly. Thirty-one Class 1 roads are now either in receivership or 77 trusteeship, but not one road has been reorganized since the depression started.

One of the roads furthest along the reorganization road is the Missouri Pacific, the first to take refuge in Section 77 after its passage in March, 1933. Two years ago two widely differing plans were filed with the commission, one by the Van Sweringen-controlled management, the other by the large institutional bondholders (the Stedman plan). Cooperation between these two groups has now been achieved and a joint plan may be submitted to the commission soon.

The New Haven Plan

The reorganization procedure is long and tortuous—"through (legal) caverns measureless to man, Five miles meandering with a mazy motion." The commission will pass on the plan. Minority bondholders will have ample time to protest. Then the court will have ample time to pass on the protests. Modifications may have to be passed back. Estimated minimum time for a 77 receivership is 350 days; other estimates up to 500 days minimum.

Wall Street is still buying the New Haven management's reorganization proposal. It cuts down the common stockholder's equity to about 30 per cent; i.e. the conversions offered would permit holders of 100 per cent of the equity to own about 30 per cent. The preferred stockholders would get the rest. Such short shrift for common stockholders is unusual in a management plan under 77 reorganization, one reason suspected in Wall Street being the New England dislike for Pennsylvania Railroad control of the New Haven. The plan would cut Pennsylvania's common stock holding from 43 per cent to about 15.

New Haven bondholders have not yet united on a reorganization plan for the reason that they have not had time to study the management's plan, and, more important, the management has not yet finished the survey of the traffic revenues by mortgage subdivisions of the road's lines, the customary preliminary or ground-pattern on which reorganization plans are based.

Ill-Starred Investments

What will become of the poor old Boston & Westchester, which the New Haven is sure to cut loose, remains to be seen. In one of its ill-starred ventures about 20 years ago New Haven leased the road, which never saw Boston and has not even a terminal in Manhattan. It has never made operating expenses. It might be connected with the Interboro Rapid Transit, but its cars are probably too heavy.

Ontario & Western's recent default is attributed in part to a poor anthracite year in 1936. O. W. probably hoped, but in vain, for help from the parent company. But the New Haven had troubles of its own, and deserted it in the emergency just as Pennsylvania failed the Wabash in its difficulties in 1930, and the Southern Pacific failed the Cotton Belt—bad investments all, from the parent companies' point of view.

A Wabash reorganization plan is expected soon, perhaps some time this year. Wabash is not under 77 but under equity receivership, having defaulted three years before 77 was born. Despite the red tape of equity receivership, in which a host of ancillary receivers have to O. K. every expenditure, six years have passed without a Wabash reorganization plan. The road has kept up the interest on the first mortgage, so the first mortgage holders have had no chance to come into the picture; meanwhile the largest holder of the general mortgage, the Prudential, has been concentrating its attention on the Missouri Pacific reorganization. Recently, however, the judge told the Wabash management to quit paying interest on the first mortgage and put some money into improvement of the property, so the road defaulted on the mortgage and now the mortgage holders have instituted foreclosure proceedings, and to stall these off—they might take a year—a plan is at long last being prepared.

Bankrupt Roads Rejuvenated

Many of the roads in receivership of 77 trusteeship are benefiting greatly by the surcease from debt service. The Denver & Rio Grande Western road, which with Western Pacific makes the shortest run by 150 miles from Denver to San Francisco, is being heavily improved with tunnels, regrading, etc. Missouri Pacific and Seaboard Air Line have been rejuvenated by heavy maintenance expenditures. Despite the rigid accounting requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission, there is no norm or standard of maintenance requirements and so steady improvement has gone on without being capitalized, much as the Southern Railway was virtually rebuilt in the nineteen-twenties.

Seaboard Air Line, in equity receivership since 1930, is making financial hay under the receivership parasol while the sun of prosperity is again shining on Florida. The hard-boiled receiver about a year ago shocked Wall Street by inviting equipment trustees on some surplus rolling stock to come down and take it away. Next to the property are 14 dinky sectional mortgages, junior to which is a first mortgage, followed by a general mortgage against which some of the first mortgages are pledged; after the general mortgage comes the consolidated mortgage. It is complicated. Florida prosperity has so revived earnings that a reorganization plan may appear in a year or so.

More Power to the Management

In the good old days (so deplored by the Securities and Exchange Commission), a railroad reorganization was generally put through by the railroad's bankers, as Kuhn, Loeb put through the St. Paul reorganization in 1928. (It only lasted five years.) The reorganization process was somewhat as the SEC describes it under 77B (corporate reorganization) with "bankers'" and "independent" protective committees wrangling it out and the lawyers getting the chestnuts. Today the contest is generally between the management and a single bondholders' committee, representing large institutional investors, usually insurance companies. The bankers are out and the "independent" committees are out.

The reason for the change lies in Section 77, and largely in the amendment of that section in the summer of 1935. The trend of the depression-bred amendments to the Federal Bankruptcy Act (77 for railroads, 77B for corporations, 75 for municipalities, 80 for farmers) has been to give the debtors more rights, the creditors less. The court appoints three trustees, subject to I. C. C. approval, one representing the road, one the bankers, one the court. So management is retained. (The SEC-sponsored Chandler bill to modify 77B would reverse this policy as to trustees, and require an "independent" trustee in corporate reorganizations who never had any connection with the company or its bankers). Moreover, 77 requires that two thirds of the common stock, as well as of other securities, must approve a reorganization plan, further enhancing the power of management in reorganization.

Lack of Earnings' Factor

The change has also been furthered by that part of the 1935 amendment of 77 which required that all protective committees must be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission except those representing less than 25 persons or those representing mutual organizations, including savings banks and life insurance companies. The SEC in the Chandler bill would similarly give itself the power to pass on protective committees in industrial reorganizations. In the case of 77, requirement brought to a sudden end the business—or racket—of forming protective committees, and the interests of scattered private owners of defaulted railroad bonds are now left to the protection of the Commerce Commission and the court.

Many reasons are given for the long delay in railroad reorganizations. One, of course, is the change in the law. It was intended to expedite reorganizations by cutting out the power of recalcitrant minorities to obstruct. But the lawmakers were sheep in wolves' clothing. An aura of tender solicitude for minorities still clings to the law in the form of red tape.

Probably a more important reason for the delay is simply lack of earnings. The first MOP reorganization plan, proposed by the management, called for a scaling of fixed charges from $20,000,000 to $7,000,000. Even that was more than MOP was expected to earn in 1935, but the bondholders could not bear such a reduction in their hopes.

Surplus Tax a Deterrent

A further reason is the surplus tax on undivided profits included in the Revenue Act of 1936. Firms in trusteeship or receivership are exempted, but once reorganized, their earnings, all of which should of course be plowed back into the business for several years after reorganization, become subject to an average of 20 per cent surplus tax on top of the regular 15 per cent income tax.

A side issue of this tax matter has appeared in the running difference of opinion between bondholders and the Interstate Commerce Commission over the merits of income bonds. The New Haven plan, for example, proposes that bondholders get in part 4½ per cent income bonds, interest payable when earned but not cumulative. This is nothing more than a preferred stock with a maturity. The Commission is prejudiced against bonds, and, to judge by railroad financial history, for good reason. However, the life insurance companies and the savings banks don't want preferred stocks because they are not allowed by law to hold them indefinitely, and such large blocks as they would naturally receive, might very easily have to be sold at a loss. The principal objection to income bonds, on the other hand, as compared to preferred stocks, is the very fact that they mature. After all it was a maturity, coming at the wrong time in the business cycle, that threw Missouri Pacific into trusteeship four years ago, the New Haven 18 months ago, and the New York, Susquehanna & Western two weeks ago.

Domestic Zinc Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic zinc production in May totaled 55,012 tons compared with 52,009 in April and 44,833 in May, 1936, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. Domestic shipments amounted to 55,201 tons against 56,229 in April and 43,905 a year ago.

Cadillac-La Salle Sales High

NEW YORK (AP)—Cadillac-La Salle retail sales for the first 20 days of May totaled 3108, the best in the company's history, compared with 3055 for the same period in April, according to D. E. Ahrens, sales manager.

Group Insurance Has Been Dropped By Lehigh Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Employees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad have been notified that the road will no longer contribute to the relief fund and group insurance plan.

Increasing cost of social security legislation was cited by the company as forcing it to cease contributing to other plans in which the workers participate. Approximately 9000 employees have taken advantage of the plans and will be affected by the cessation, company officials said.

Workers may convert their policies by paying the premiums at their present age rate, provided 75 per cent of the group makes the change. It is regarded as extremely unlikely that such a large group will continue and that hence the policies will be canceled. The cancellation will be effective on July 1.

In a notice to the employees the company said:

"The immeasurable benefits that have accrued to employees and their families under these plans have been possible only because of the substantial payments which the railroad company has contributed toward the cost of these plans. These contributions by the railroad company have become increasingly expensive and amounted to approximately $175,000 for the year ended on June 1, 1937.

"Since the Federal and State Governments have entered into the field of unemployment and pension legislation, the burden placed on this company is an exceedingly heavy one.

"Under the Social Security Act, this company is obligated to pay $440,000 in 1937 for unemployment purposes, and under the new Federal Railroad Retirement Act is required to pay $615,000 in 1937 for pensions. In addition, the company is required to carry its existing pension plan from Jan. 1, 1937, to June 30, 1937, at an expense of over $100,000, making a total obligation in 1937 of $1,155,000. In 1938 the Social Security obligation will be increased to $660,000 and with the Retirement Act obligation will require a total payment in 1938 of $1,275,000.

"With these tremendous obligations it is no longer possible for this company to continue any further contributions to the relief and group insurance plans. Inasmuch as the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended, provides for death benefits for a deceased employee's estate, the 'plan of the relief fund,' and the 'group insurance plan' will be distontinued as described in separate notices."

Steel Production In May Approaches Record High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of May steel ingot production in the United States totaled 5,153,559 tons, a gain of 81,684 tons over April and the third highest on record, exceeded only by May, 1929, when the record of 5,286,246 tons was established, and March, 1937, when the output was 5,216,666 gross tons, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported yesterday. It was the third consecutive month with output exceeding 5,000,000 ton

During May the weekly average production was 1,163,332 gross tons, compared with 1,182,255 in April and 1,177,577 in March, the decline reflecting the labor difficulties which affected the output of four companies, chiefly in the last four days of the month.

The report says that because there was one more working day in May than in April, the operating rate for May, 88.82 per cent of capacity, was below the April figure of 90.27 per cent. In May, 1936, the industry operated at 69.58 per cent, the average weekly output was 911,371 gross tons and the total output was 4,037,375 gross tons. The gain in output last month over May, 1936, was 27.6 per cent.

For the first five months of the year total output was 24,580,871 gross tons, or 42.1 per cent more than in the same period last year.

B. F. Goodrich Announces New Rubber Goods Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new mechanical rubber goods plant is being completed by The B. F. Goodrich Company this month at Cadillac, Mich., S. B. Robertson, president, announced. Operations are scheduled to begin July 1.

Approximately 250 persons will be employed when the plant begins operations. Eventually 500 employees will be on the pay roll when capacity production of 500,000 pounds of rubber goods per month is reached, according to Mr. Robertson.

With the opening of the Cadillac factory, the Goodrich company will have 11 rubber fabricating units and one textile unit in operation. No curtailment of operations at any other plants will be effected with the completion of the new plant, it was stated.

Lumber Output Unchanged At 83 P. C. '29 Average

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported the industry's production for the last week was 83 per cent of the weekly average output of 1929.

Shipments were 79 per cent of the 1929 figure. New business during the week, the association said, was 25 per cent below production.

The report said production was 20 percent higher than in the same week in 1936.

Sunray Oil Output Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—C. H. Wright, president of Sunray Oil Company, announced production during May was in excess of 9000 barrels daily, compared with 3853 barrels daily in May a year ago.

Du Pont Expansion To Cost $35,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. disclosed plans for more than $35,000,000 worth of plant expansion this year. The disclosure was made in a proposal to sell 500,000 shares of preferred stock.

The company said that on March 31 it had authorized $35,600,000 worth of plant addition and improvements and expected to authorize more during 1937. No detailed report on the expansion program was made except that it concerned primarily plants for manufacture of rayon, organic chemicals and ammonia.

On March 31, the company said, it had approximately $73,000,000 in its cash and temporary cash investment accounts and the new securities were intended to prevent any lowering of this position as the result of expenditures for plant expansion increased inventories and other activities.

The new issue is to be of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock, for which Morgan Stanley & Co. will be the principal underwriter.

Alberta Ends Pact With Provinces On Succession Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Aimed at checking the flight of securities and bank accounts from Alberta to other Provinces, which early in the year was reported to total approximately $81,000,000, the Social Credit Government has canceled its reciprocal arrangements with other Provinces by which double taxation under succession duties was avoided.

These agreements were first started in 1928, and since then Alberta has held reciprocal pacts with Ontario, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, so that in settling an estate, where the owner had resided in one province but held property, stocks or bonds, etc., in another province, the estate was taxed for succession duties in only the one province.

Now that Alberta has canceled this reciprocal agreement, double taxation comes into force as succession duties are now to be paid in Alberta as well as in whatever province the securities, etc., are held.

In withdrawing these securities from Alberta the owners, fearing the imposition of a capital levy forecast by the Social Credit Government and other impending heavy taxation on capital, have for the most part moved their holding to those provinces where the reciprocal pacts with Alberta were in force.

After Premier Aberhart of Alberta had made this announcement, Premier Hepburn of Ontario stated that his Province would notify British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Alberta that Ontario was canceling its reciprocal arrangements with these provinces whereby, in the past, the collection of double succession duties had been prevented.

Crude Oil Output Drops During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production in the United States had a daily gross average of 3,573,700 barrels during the past week, compared with 3,573,700 in the previous week, a decline of 35,550, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Declines of 19,750 and of 18,450 barrels, respectively, in the daily average outputs of Texas and Oklahoma were the important changes.

At the close of last week motor fuel stocks, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naptha distillates, amounted to 77,494,000 barrels, compared with 78,758,000 at the end of the previous week, a drop of 1,264,000. On June 5 last year motor fuel stocks were 70,900,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries decreased 1,442,000 barrels, to 46,917,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were up 269,000, to 23,277,000.

Gas and fuel oil stocks at the close of last week were 97,402,000 barrels, compared with 96,139,000 a week earlier and 102,446,000 on June 5, 1936.

Fitzgerald & Co. Forms Securities Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fitzgerald & Co., Inc., has been formed to conduct a general securities business and to engage in underwriting, it is announced today by Vincent Fitzgerald, president. Mr. Fitzgerald has been associated with G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., for the past four years and previously was connected with Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

Other officers of the new company are Robert E. Ricksen Jr., formerly with G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., vice-president in charge of the trading department; C. A. Richmond, former accountant for the business conduct committee of the New York Curb Exchange, treasurer; and W. F. Fitzgerald, formerly purchasing agent for Duluth & Iron Railroad, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corporation, secretary.

The buying and wholesaling department will be under the direction of C. M. Cryan, formerly head of C. M. Cryan & Co., who has been actively identified with the investment banking business since 1919. H. Neil Brady, who has been in the trading department of Distributors Group for the past five years, will be associated with Mr. Ricksen Jr. in the trading department.

Offices of the new company are at 40 Wall Street, New York City.

Department Store Earnings in 1936 4.9 P. C. of Sales

During 1936 department store earnings in dollars and percentage of net sales showed further recovery from the low levels of the depression, according to a survey by the Bureau of Business Research of the Harvard Business School.

Last year net or merchandising profit, after charges for interest on capital used, averaged 1.6 per cent of sales; and net gain or net business profit, after miscellaneous income and before interest on owned capital, averaged 4.9 per cent of sales. Average earnings in relation to net worth for the 10 groups of stores studied ranged from 5.2 per cent to 12.2 per cent.

No Merchandise Loss

Not one of the 10 groups of department stores studied incurred a net merchandising loss, although the stores in two groups on the average broke even. In 1935, however, net merchandising profits were reported by the average firm in only three of the 10 groups, while seven reported net losses.

In 1936, 94 per cent of the reporting department stores earned some net gain or net business profit, and 60 per cent earned some net merchandising profit.

The bureau's statement represents an advance release of data from its seventeenth annual survey of operating results for department and specialty stores just completed with the co-operation and financial support of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The study covered returns from 394 department stores and 93 specialty stores with aggregate sales of $1,500,460,000, more than one third of the total sales for stores of this type in the United States.

The better percentage earnings of department stores in 1936 resulted from both higher margin rates and lower expense rates.

Eight of the 10 groups of department stores surveyed had higher common figures for gross margin in 1936 than in 1935; and the average gain in percentage margin (common figures) for all 10 groups was 0.4 per cent of sales. For all department stores studied, the general average percentage of total expense sales was 36.5.

The average percentage of total expense to sales among department stores, on the other hand, was sharply lower than in 1935. The general average percentage of expense to sales was 34.9, and the amount of the improvement in the expense rates for the 10 groups of department stores averaged 0.9 per cent of sales.

Sales Prices Rise

The better margins, expenses and profits of department stores in 1936 were due in large measure from improved sales and higher prices. The average rate of increase in sales for the 10 groups of department stores covered ranged from 7.6 per cent to 13.0 per cent, with the average somewhat below the 12 per cent reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

Summary Figures

	Department Stores
Number of reports	394
Net sales	100.0%
Net cost of sales (total merchandise cost plus operating cost)	98.4
Net profit or loss	1.6%
Net other income (including interest on owned capital)	3.3
Net gain	4.9%

Farm Equipment Issue Planned

CHICAGO (AP)—Stockholders of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company approved at their annual meeting a proposal to sell up to 25,000 shares of common stock to officers and employees. A. K. McCord, assistant to the president, was elected director to fill a vacancy. All other directors were re-elected.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 550,000
Previous day 624,440
1937 vol. to date 217,816,824
1936 vol. to date 246,862,219

Specialties, Rails And Steels Gain In Today's Market

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—Buyers nibbled at selected steels, rails and specialties in today's stock market but little else.

Early gains of fractions to two or more points were reduced later and minor losses were fairly well distributed near the final hour. Dealings were even slower than yesterday. Transfers were at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

Stocks displaying forward leanings the greater part of the day included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Republic, Inland Steel, Atlantic Coast Line, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, General Electric, du Pont, Canada Dry, American Shipbuilding, Lehman Corp., Greyhound Corp., American Telephone, and Western Union.

Motors Decline

In a restricted area were General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, Standard Oil of N. J., and Boeing.

American Tobacco "B" and Liggett & Myers "B" retreated, along with Phillips Petroleum, Plymouth Oil, Libby-Owens, and J. I. Case.

Douglas Aircraft was given an upward shove on announcement of a large War Department order for bombing planes.

Bond Market Quiet

Most bonds limited their swings to small fractions in a slow-motion market today.

The corporate sector was virtually empty of important changes, but in the foreign division the 6s of Uruguay rose sharply in response to an official announcement the Government was willing to resume principal payments on the various defaulted dollar loans.

Domestic obligations up fractions included Alleghany Corporation stamped 5s, National Dairy Products 3¾s, New York Central 5s, Pure Oil 4¼s and Southern Pacific 4½s. There were minor declines in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Goodyear 5s, and Loew's 3½s.

United States Governments ranged unevenly with transactions mostly confined to the two issues of Treasury 3¾, up 1-32d to 5-32s of a point, and the 2¾ and 3s,, down 1-32d to 4-32ds. Home Owners Loan 2¾s also eased a little.

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—A few issues led by American Cyanamid "B" and Dow Chemical bucked a downward trend in the curb market today.

The former was holding a gain of about a point in the late trading, while Dow Chemical rested around 3 points above the previous closing.

Aluminum Company lost about 2½ and Great Atlantic & Pacific dipped 1½. Fractionally lower were American Gas & Electric, Gulf Oil, McWilliams Dredging, Northern States Power "A," Pan American Airways, Technicolor and Columbia Oil & Gasoline.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock prices were generally lower in today's quiet stock market. The oil group and German bonds were heavy and home rails, which opened firm, also reacted with the general list.

Paris—Industrial securities closed generally firm in a mixed market today.

Liverpool—Cotton futures steadied at the close and finished unchanged to 3 points lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.93¼	$4.93⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅛	4.93⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0445	.0445	$
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2285½	.2285	$
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4005	.4006	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5498	.5498	$
Sweden—krona	.2546	.2546	.4537
Norway—krone	.2481	.2481	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2204	.4537
Spain—peseta	....	....	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	$
Finland—finm'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1897	.1897	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448	.0448	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3055	.3055	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0660	.0665	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0395	.0395	.2060
Peru—sol	.2550	.2550	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5850‡	.5800‡	1.0534
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2877	.2875	.8440
India—rupee	.3727	.4728	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2981	.2994	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed: new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 8: Receipts, $27,406,531; expenditures, $16,478,228; balance, $1,773,591,201; customs receipts for the month, $12,071,402. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,577,412,885; expenditures, $7,000,121,469, including $2,665,814,282 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,422,708,583; gross debt, $35,273,320,606, an increase of $702,019 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,109,337,668, including $878,001,201 of inactive gold.

Courtaulds Plans Expansion

CORNWALL, Ont. (CP)—Building and equipment extension to the plant of Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., at an estimated cost of approximately $3,000,000 was announced today. The company announcement said the addition was being made to increase productive capacity of rayon yarn.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¼
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	24½	22⅜	22½	Jun 7
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rume	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	10	71	70¼	70½	
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅜	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
57⅛	23⅜	Alleghany	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	44½	44½	44½	Jun 4
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	44⅜	44½	44½	— ½
59	43⅛	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	43½	43⅛	43⅛	Jun 8
52½	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 4
45⅜	31¼	Alleg Steel (.80g)	1	34½	34½	34½	
27⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	228	228	228	Jun 9
33⅛	21⅜	Allied Mills (2g)	4	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
21⅞	15	Allied Stra (.20g)	18	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
85	75	Allied St pf (5)	1	78	78	78	
83½	57	Allis Ch Mfg (1g)	20	61⅜	60⅜	60⅜	—1⅛
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	2.	M'y25
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39	39	39	—1¼
114⅞	90	Amerada (2)	5	94	93	94	Jun 8
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	Jun 5
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (½g)	2	22⅜	22⅜	—.8	+ ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	7	65½	64	65	+1¼
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	6	97½	96½	97½	+ ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156½	156½	156½	Jun 8
71	50⅛	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	3	55¾	55¼	55¾	+ ¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	87¾	87½	87½	— ¼
32¾	30¼	Am Ch & Chl n (½g)	6	31½	31	31½	+ ½
148	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	3	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
30¾	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	3	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
33⅜	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	3	28½	28½	28½	Jun 9
13⅛	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	2	8½	8½	8½	Jun 9
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	15	7½	7½	7¼	— ⅜
58⅞	27	Am & F P $6 pf	2	40	40	40	
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	4	49½	49½	49½	
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Jun 8
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii $8 (1)	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
11¼	6¼	Am Hide & Lea	5	7½	7¼	7¼	Jun 9
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	+ ½
52⅜	42	Am Hom Prod (2.40)	2	43⅜	43½	43½	— ½
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
27⅜	17¼	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jun 9
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	3	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	5	46	46	46	— ½
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	110¼	110	110	Jun 8
29¾	20	Am M & Fdy (½g)	7	20¼	20	20¼	Jun 9
13⅜	8⅜	Am M & Met (.45g)	* 2	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
68⅜	45½	Am Met (¼g)	5	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¾
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun 3
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	—1¼
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jun 9
20½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	36	21½	21	21	— ⅜
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	28	35⅞	35½	35⅝	
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	28⅛	27¾	27¾	—1¼
29	22¼	Am Seating	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 8
103¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	31	80	85⅞	85⅝	—1⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	Jun 9
67½	56½	Am Snuff (3a)	*5	57	57	5.	Jun 9
71¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	9	57⅛	56½	56½	— ¾
26½	16½	Am Stores (2)	7	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126½	126½	126½	Jun 9
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun 7
187	160¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	170¼	169¼	169⅜	+ ⅜
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	2	76¼	76	76	— ⅛
99⅞	74⅜	Am Tob B (5)	9	77¼	76	76	—1½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	134¾	134¾	134¾	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	14	13¾	14	
20½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	9	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
107	94	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94	9.	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
99	193¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	62	61⅜	62	+1
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	57	56	56	Jun 7
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	102	54¾	53⅜	53¾	— ⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82½	82½	82½	
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	10	22¾	22	22	
37½	20½	Andes Cop	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun 9
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8	8	8	
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42	42	42	+1
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	11	108½	108½	108½	Jun 9
7	13¾	Arm Ill (.35g)	48	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	—1
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	M'y27
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	6	66¾	65½	66	— ¾
16¼	11½	Arnold-Const (¾g)	5	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Artloom	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	3	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
101	89½	Asd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	89½	89½	89½	Jun 3
25	112	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Asso Invest (3)	2	53½	53	53	+ ⅜
94⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	25	85¼	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	3	99½	99	99½	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	44	53¼	52⅛	52¼	+ ⅛
29	18	Atl G & W In	1	18	18	18	—1
44	30	Atl G & W In pf	1	28½	28½	28½	—1½
3.	28	Atl Refin (1)	8	29½	29¼	29½	— ½
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Jun 8
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	51	15⅞	15¼	15¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	50⅝	50½	50½	— ¼
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	73	73	73	Jun 8
14¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 4
34⅜	21½	Auburn Auto	3	23	22⅜	22⅜	Jun 9
9½	6	Aust Nich	1	6	6	6	Jun 9
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	12	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	5⅜	Baldwin Loc	14	6⅛	5⅞	6	
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loc asd	8	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
120	82	Baldwin Loc pf	1	93	93	93	Jun 9
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	2	93½	93	9.	Jun 9
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	13	31¼	30½	30⅝	
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	34	34	34	—1½
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	Jun 7
33⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	5	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅜
32	23¼	Barker Bros	2	26	25¾	25¾	— ½
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	10	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅝
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	5	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 1
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109½	109½	109½	Jun 8
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	4	12¾	12⅜	12¼	
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86⅛	86⅛	M'y18
30½	19¼	Bendix Aviat (1½g)	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
62¾	48	Best & Co (2½a)	1	48½	48⅛	48½	— ½
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	54	87	85½	85⅜	— ⅜
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	4	18⅞	18½	18½	Jun 9
129½	113¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	114	113¾	114	
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅜
38	24½	Black & Deck (¾g)	2	28	28	28	—1
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	12	25⅜	24¾	25	+ ⅛
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	123	31½	30⅞	31¼	— ⅜
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	3	42¼	42⅛	42⅞	+ ⅜
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	10	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	23	45½	45	45¼	— ⅜
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	11½	11½	11½	
4½	2	Botany C M A	1	2	2	2	
23¼	15	Bridgept Br (.40g)	*7	17¼	17	17	— ¼
59⅞	41	Briggs' Mfg (1½g)	6	43¼	43	45	— ¼
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	46	46½	46½	Jun 9
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jun 9
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
38½	16½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	16½	16½	Jun 7
53	21	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	24	23⅜	23	23½	+ ⅛
104¼	65¾	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	8	70½	70	70	+ 2⅜
22	5⅝	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	9	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	Budd Mfg	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	4	36⅛	35½	35½	— ¼
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	21	57¾	57¾	56¾	+ ¼
35⅝	25⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	6	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
11¾	4½	Bush Term	38	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17½	19	+3
18¼	13½	Butler Bros. (.60)	3	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jun 8
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	3	29	29	29	Jun 8
		—C—					
48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	37	37	37	
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y24
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	24	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (⅝g)	6	14½	14½	14½	
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	53	30⅞	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
61½	44	Cann Mills (½g)	3	44	44	44	Jun 8
18½	14⅛	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	—1
35⅜	34	Carpenter Stl (.35g)	3	34½	34½	34½	Jun 8
9½	7	Carriers & G (.10g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	170	170	170	—3½
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	93⅛	93	93	— ¾
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	32	40⅜	39¾	39¾	— ¼
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	115	115	115	
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ⅞
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	33	33	33	
12⅜	7½	Cent Fdy	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
41¾	18	Cent R R NJ	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Jun 4
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	68½	67⅞	67⅞	—1⅛
23⅝	14½	Certain-teed	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	Jun 9
62¾	35½	Champ Pap & P (1a)	13	63¼	62¾	63	+ ½
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 4
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	6	58½	58¼	58¼	— ¼
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun 1
90½	77	Ches Corp (3)	5	79¼	79	79	Jun 9
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	Jun 9
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 8
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7¼	4¼	Chi M St P & P pf	3	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
70½	55	Chi Pneu T pf (7k)	1	56	56	56	Jun 7
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 9
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	5½	5¼	5¼	Jun 8
10⅛	3⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	3	5	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
27½	16	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	16	16	16	Jun 8
22½	18¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17	17	17	Jun 9
15⅞	12½	Childs Co	2	13¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 8
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	39	111¾	110	110	—1
21⅜	15⅞	City Ice & F (3)	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	7	City Stores	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	2	38¾	38½	38½	
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	2	42	42	42	Jun 8
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	7	92¾	91	92	Jun 4
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	*4	164	162½	163½	
59	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 9
25¾	19⅜	Colg-Palm (⅝)	7	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jun 8
62¾	50	Coll & Alk (2a)	2	51	51	51	—1
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
20⅞	11½	Colum G&E (.20g)	32	11⅞	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
104	83½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	83½	83½	83½	Jun 9
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	*1	33	32	33	+ ⅛
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1¼
123¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	118	117½	1.7½	+ ¾
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	4	62	61½	61½	— ⅞
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jun 3
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	66½	66	66½	+ ¼
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	106	106	106	
21¼	13½	Coml Solv (.60)	10	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	29	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	*4	52	52	52	—1¼
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jun 9
45½	35¾	Congoleum-N (2)	4	37	36⅝	36⅝	Jun 9
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14	
18⅞	11⅛	Consol Cigar	3	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	29	34⅜	34	34	— ¼
108	102½	Con Edis pf (5)	4	103	102½	102½	
5¾	3	Con Film	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18⅜	12¼	Con Film pf	4	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10¼	10¼	10½	— ¼
17¾	14½	Con Oil (.80)	20	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
105¾	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105	105	105	
10⅜	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
1⅜	⅜	Con Text	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅜	20⅜	Contnr Corp (1.30)	21	28¾	28¾	28½	
37¾	21¾	Cont Bak A	5	23	22½	22½	
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	10	3	3⅛	3	+ ⅛
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	90	90	+2
69½	50⅝	Con Can (3)	8	52½	51¾	52½	+ ¾
25¾	19¾	Cont Dia Fib (1g)	2	21	21	21	
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	37¼	37	37	
7⅞	4⅜	Cont Mot	9	5⅜	2½	2⅝	
47⅜	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal Issues Off—Corporate Bonds Firm—Curb Is Higher •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Communications Units Have Good Gain This Year

NEW YORK—Reflecting gains in general business activity, companies in the telephone, telegraph and radio communications field will show excellent earnings for the first half of 1937. In many instances, results will compare favorably with the 1929 boom period.

While some reduction in volume has arisen from the dullness in the securities markets during the last several weeks, officials of leading companies in the field are not particularly concerned, anticipating continued business expansion, aided by reduced rates.

Telephone operating units throughout the country have enjoyed rapid acceleration of revenues, making remarkable progress in regaining stations lost during the depression.

System's May Station Gain

Principal subsidiaries of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. included in the Bell System reported an increase of 95,600 stations in service during May, compared with a 75,100 gain during May, 1936. In the first five months of 1937, installations increased 495,600, against 352,700 in the corresponding period last year.

With new connections of the Bell System running at the rate of 1,000,000 annually, present indications promise that the previous record for total stations — 15,193,000 in early 1930—will be surpassed this year.

Long lines business of the Bell System also has been running well ahead of any previous estimates projected to cover the current period. Substantial long distance rate reductions, effected earlier this year, cut aggregate revenues temporarily, but the resultant stimulus to volume has proved a powerful offsetting factor in this situation.

Telegraph Business Increases

Telegraphic communications thus far in 1937 have been averaging generally about 10 per cent ahead of last year, and a good part of the expanded gross has been carried down to net. However, Western Union and Postal are now confronted with demands for higher wage, limiting the scope of any projection of earnings figures over the coming months.

Both Western Union and Postal are now engaged in a program of reduced night rates, designed to stimulate business, the results of which may have a salutary effect on earnings. These new rates became effective June 1.

Labor conditions affecting the communications companies are clouded by the program launched by the C. I. O. to organize all workers in this field. It is not anticipated that such a movement will make any substantial progress among the operating employees of the Bell System.

Financial Briefs

In order to provide the kind of water necessary to meet their needs, the railroads of the nation spend approximately $50,000,000 each year, according to the Association of American Railroads. The cost of replacing the 18,000 water stations now maintained by the railroads would be in excess of $400,000,000. More than one half of the water required to meet the needs of the railroads is used for steam purposes.

Col. C. T. Harris of Army Ordnance Department recently testified before the House Military Affairs Commission that the United States by not immediately acting upon the recommendation of the Army and Navy Munitions Board for the purchase of $100,000,000 worth of strategic ores, such as manganese, has already figuratively "lost" $50,000,000 due to their rise in price. He pointed out that the domestic sources of manganese could be expected to supply only 200,000 tons of manganese the first year of a war against the normal annual consumption of 600,000 tons.

A survey released by the All South Development Council valued construction under way in Florida for the first quarter of 1937 at $5,329,589 as compared with $2,893,173 for the entire year of 1932. The survey estimated that if construction continues at the same pace for the remainder of the year, it will show a 600 per cent increase over 1932, the low year. Col. Henry L. Doherty's formula for increasing the state's revenues by giving impetus to the tourist business, its largest industry, is credited in large measure for the vast gains made in construction in Florida during the last five years.

The two ranking states in volume of refrigerators, New York and Pennsylvania, do not appear among the first 10 states at all when the population factor is removed, Business Week reports. Connecticut bought the largest number of refrigerators in the first quarter of this year, or 9.9 for every 1000 persons, followed by California with 9.0, Utah with 8.9.

Makers of agricultural implements are said to feel confident that their 1937 business, in both dollar totals and profits, will top 1929 figures. The implement industry's domestic business in 1929 amounted to $458,000,000. Last year the volume was $406,000,000. In the current year business has been running more than 13 per cent ahead of 1936, according to trade estimates. If this gain is maintained for the remainder of 1937 the total should top 1929 by a fair margin.

More than 25,000 water coolers, valued at approximately $2,500,000, will go into American offices, factories, stores, and theaters this summer. This is the estimate for unit water cooler sales made by A. H. Reinach of the Kelvinator Division Nash-Kelvinator Corporation. When this sale is realized at the close of the year, Mr. Reinach points out, the water cooler production figure will have jumped 40 per cent from last year's record of 19,000 valued installed at $1,890,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
19 3¼s 43-45	106.17	106.15	106.15
2 3¼s 46-56	109.25	109.25	109.25
11 3⅜s 40-43 June	105.19	105.19	105.19
1 3⅜s 43-47	106.30	106.30	106.30
4 3s 46-48	104.6	104.6	104.6
5 3s 51-55	102.20	102.20	102.20
30 2⅞s 55-60	100.18	100.15	100.16
37 2¾s 47-51	100.20	100.18	100.20
8 2¾s 51-54	99.25	99.25	99.25
10 2¾s 56-59	99.18	99.17	99.17
3 2½s 49-53	97.25	97.25	97.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 47	102.31	102.31	102.31
1 3¼s 64	103	103	103

Home Owners' Loan

4 3⅜ A52	102.2	102.2	102.2
19 2¾s 49	106.14	100.11	100.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Adams Exp 4s '47	100¼	100	100
7 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	108	108	108
17 Allegheny 5s 44	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
2 Alleghany 5s 50	83	83	83
81 Alleghany 5s '50 st	65½	64	65
9 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106½	106	106½
5 Am Int 5½s 49	105½	105½	105½
14 Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113¼	113½
32 Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅛	98¾	99
10 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	105¼	105¼	105¼
25 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99½	99¼	99½
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	140¼	140¼	140¼
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
5 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	97¾
11 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108⅜	108½
9 AT&SF 4s '95	111	110½	111
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	106½	106	106
3 Atl & Chs AL 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
1 AC Line 1st 4s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 ACL cit 4s '52	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
6 AC Line 4½s '64	92¼	91¾	91¾
8 AC Line 5s '45	106½	106	106
3 Austin & NW 5s '41	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12 B&O rfg 6s '95	97¼	97	97
8 B&O 1st 5s '48	113⅜	113½	113½
20 B&O rfg 5s '95	85	84⅜	85
22 B&O 5s '96 F	84¼	84	84
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	84¼	84¼	84¼
15 B&O cv 4½s '60	75¼	75	75
24 B&O 4s'48	106⅜	106	106
7 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103½	103¼	103¼
3 B&O 5s '50 S W	104½	104½	104½
2 B&O 4s TC '59	92	92	92
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	125½	125½	125½
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103⅝	103¾
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96	96	96
11 Boston&Me 5s '67	83½	83¼	83½
9 Boston&Me 5s '55	84½	84½	84½
4 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	26⅞	26	26
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
64 Bkly Man TR 4½s '66	88½	88	88
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106	106	106
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109½	109½	109½
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86½	86½	86½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	64	64
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118¼	118¼	118¼
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2 Can Pac 5s '44	115	115	115
6 Can Pac 5s '54	107⅝	107½	107½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	103	103
41 Can Pac 4s 'perp	95	94¾	95
3 Caro C&O 6s '52	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	102½	102½	102½
3 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102	102	102
15 Cen New Eng 4s '61	73	72½	73
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
1 Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Cent R R N J 5s '87	57½	57	57
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	78	77½	77½
6 ChampionP&F 4¾s'50	106	106	106
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98¼	98	98
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	111½	111½	111½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	112	112	112
25 Chi & E Ill 's '51	37¼	36¾	37¼
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	42¼	41¾	41¾
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	16	16	16
5 Chi I & L 6s '47	31	31	31
3 Chi I & L 5s '66	17	17	17
38 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	19⅝	29¼	29¼
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	98⅛	99	99
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	25¾	25¾	25¾
6 Chi & NW cv 3½s '49	17	16¾	17
15 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	25	25	25
1 Chi & NW4½s2037C	25	25	25
3 Chi & NW 3½s '87	35½	36	36
14 CRI & P 4½s 52A	18¾	18½	18¾
12 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11⅛	11	11
22 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	20	19¾	19¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34ct	17	17	17
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '67	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
20 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	103	102¾	102¾
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Chils Co 5s '53	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
3 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105½	105½	105½
1 CCC&SLS&ED 105 5-32	105	5-32	105 5-32
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94⅞	94¼	94¼
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	101¼	101	101
2 ClevNnTerm5½s'72	112½	112½	112½
16 ClevUnTerm5s'73	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
7 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102½	102½	102½
4 Col F & I 5s '43	105½	105½	105½
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	99⅞	99	99
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Con Gas U 3½s '51	101¼	101	101
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103	103	103
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Container 5s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48½	48½	48½
63 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91½	91⅜	91½
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	16⅞	16	16
10 D&RGWest 5s '78	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛
2 D Moin & Ft D4s'35ct	7	7	7
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	114	114	114
4 Duqnesne Lt 3½s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 El Auto Lite 4s '52	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
10 Erie rfg 5s '67	79	79	79
14 Erie rfg 5s '75	78½	78⅛	78⅛
3 Erie cv 4s '53A	83½	83½	83½
1 Erie cv 4s '53B	83	83	83
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	101⅞	101¾	101¾
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	12	12	12
8 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅞	100¾	100¾
15 Goodrich 6s '45	105	104⅞	105
43 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105⅛	104⅞	105
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117¾	117¾	117¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	106	106	106
12 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105	105	105
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113⅜	113	113
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106	105⅞	105⅞
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	107⅜	110½	110⅞
15 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95	94⅞	95
6 Gulf Mo & N 5½s '50	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Hiram Walker 4¼s45	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Hudson Coal 5s62A	46½	46	46½
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	68⅝	68½	68½
8 Hud&Man inc 5s57	25¾	25½	25½
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	98	98	98
6 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	87	86¾	87
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	81	80¾	80¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	83½	83½	83½
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78¼	78¼	78¼
10 Inland St 3¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
6 Inland Stl 4s '78	108½	108½	108½
10 Interb Rr 5s '55	105½	105½	105½
1 Interb Rr 4½s '44	98	98	98
1 Interb Rr 4s '44	97½	97½	97½
24 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	66¼	65⅞	66¼
1 Interlake Ir 4s '47	98½	98½	98½
4 Int Gt Nor 4½s '52	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
10 Int Gt Nor 6s '52	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	33	32½	33
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	33	32⅝	33
11 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77⅛	77	77½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	77	76⅞	77
10 Int Paper 6s '55	98½	98	98
3 Int Paper 5s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	95¼	95¼	95¼
92 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	88	86½	88
30 Int T&T 4½s 52	70½	69½	69⅝
23 Int T&T 5s '55	75	74⅝	74¾
24 JamesF&Cl 4s '59	96	95	96
17 K C South 5s '50	88½	88½	88½
2 K C South 3s '50	86¾	86¾	86¾
10 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
2 Keith B F 6s '46	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 KingsCoElKP 5s '37	101½	101½	101½
1 KingsCoElKP 6s '97	151½	151½	151½
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	50	50	50
15 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	60	60
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59½	59½	59½
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
2 Lake Erdie & W 3s '47	99½	99½	99½
5 L S & M S 3½s '97	102½	102¼	102¼
10 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	95½	95½	95½
5 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	102	102	102
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	59	59	59
11 Liggett & M 7s '44	122	121⅛	122
14 Lewis 3¼s'40	99⅞	99¾	99¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102½	102½	102½
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98½	98½	98½
10 Maine Cen 4s'45	104⅛	104	104
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	81	81	81
11 Manat Sug 7½s'42	57½	57½	57½
20 Manat Sug 7½s'42 ct	57½	57	57
4 Manhat Ry 4s'90	34¼	34¼	34¼
4 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	28¼	28¼	28¼
9 McCrory Strs 5s'51	103	103	103
21 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Met Ed 4½s'68	106¼	106	106¼
4 MidlERy&El 5s'61 B	101½	101¼	101½
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	101½	101½	101½
1 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
13 M & StL 4s'49	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	18	18	18
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	16	16	16
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	84	84	84
2 MSP & SSM otf 5s'38	25	25	25
1 M-K-Tex 4s'56	68	68	68
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	85¼	85	85¼
3 Mo Pac 5½s'49	14½	14½	14½
2 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	39½	39¼	39¼
2 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	39½	39⅜	39½
2 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	37½	37½	37½
13 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	18¼	18¼	18¼
9 Mo Pac 5s H '80 ct	37½	37½	37½
14 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	39½	39⅜	39½
5 Mob & O 4½s'77	32	32	32
6 Mob & Oh 5s'38	33	32½	33
3 Mohwak & Mal 4s'91	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
14 Argentine 4½s'71	101½	101½	101½
15 Arg 6s'57 A 100 30-32	100 30-32	100 30-32	
8 Arg 6s'60Sept 100 30-32	100 30-32	100 30-32	
1 Arg 6s'60Oct 101 10-32	101 10-32	101 10-32	
4 Ar6s1961Fb 100 17-32	100 17-32	100 17-32	
2 Ar6s1961My 101 26-32	101 25-32	101 25-32	
1 Arg5½s'62 100 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32	
53 Australia 4½s'56	102⅜	102¼	102¼
5 Belgium 7s'55	118½	118½	118½
5 Belgium 6s'55	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
2 Bergen City 5s'60	101	101	101
9 Berlin City 6½s'50	223½	223⅜	223⅜
5 Berlin City 6s'58	221½	221½	221½
21 Brazil 8s'41	46¼	45¾	46¼
28 Brazil 6½s'26-57	38¼	38¼	38¾
2 Brazil 6½s'27-57	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞
7 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	39½	39	39½
2 Brisbane 5s'57	101½	101⅛	101½
15 Buenos A 6½s'55	102½	101½	102¼
6 Buenos A3d6s'60 Oct	101	101	101
5 Buen A 5s'64	61	61	61
13 Buen A 4½s 4¾s'77	79½	79¼	79½
5 BuenA4¾s4¾sApr'76	81	81	81
2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s'75	83	82½	83
2 Buenos A 6s '61 st	87	87	87
1 Bulgaria 7s'67	26½	26½	26½
2 Canada 5s'52	112	112	112
4 Canada 4s'60	107¾	107½	107½
2 Canada 3¼s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
22 Canada 3s'67	93½	93⅜	93½
5 Canada 2½s'45	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s'61	18	18	18
1 Chile Mt Bk 5½s57	18	18	18
6 Chile 7s 42	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb	21	20⅞	21
10 Chile 6s 63	21	21	21
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s47	23	22	23
2 Copenhag 5s 52	100	99½	99½
5 Copenhag 4½s 53	97	97	97
2 Cordoba City 7s 57	74	74	74
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	33¾	33¾	33¾
18 Cuba 5½s 45	60¼	60	60
44 Cuba 5s (1914) 49A	102¼	100¼	102¼
5 Denmark 5½s 55	101½	101⅜	101½
14 Denmark 4½s 62	100⅜	-00¼	100¼
2 Dom 5½s 42	78	78	78
5 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	50¼	50	50
3 GerCAgrBk -60 Jul	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1 GerCAgLoan 6½s'58	29	29	29
5 GerGov Intl 5½s'65	27½	27½	27½
2 Ger Govt 7s '49	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 GtConElPJap6½s'50	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Greek 6s '68	29	29	29
2 Heidelbg 7½s '50	19½	19½	18½
1 Helsingfors 6½s '60	105	105	105
3 Hungary 7½s '44	58¼	58¼	58¼
4 Italy 7s 1951	87	86⅞	87
33 Japan 5½s '65	89½	89	89
2 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Lombard El 7s '52	73	73	73
7 Milan City 6½s '52	73¼	72⅞	72⅞
4 Minas Ger 6½s '58	27	27	27
1 N So Wales 5s '58	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Norway 4½s '65	103	102¾	103
1 Norway 6s'44	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Norway 4½s'56	104¼	104	104¼
20 Norway 4s'63	98	98	98
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	84½	84½	84½
3 Orient Dev 5½s'52	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Oslo City 4½s'55	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Pernambuco 7s'47	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
16 Peru 1st 6s'60	19⅝	19½	19½
16 Prussia 6s'52	22½	22½	22½
5 Prussia 6½s'38	22¾	22¾	22¾

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Thur.	Wed.
Advances	193	221
Declines	352	370
Unchanged	190	163
Total issues	735	754

Stock Averages

By the Associated Press

Today	67.0	Prev. day	67.3
Month ago	65.4	Year ago	63.1
1937 high	75.3	1937 low	65.4

Wheat Prices Jump On Reports of Rust

CHICAGO, June 10 (AP)—Unconfirmed reports that for the first time in 1937 black rust has been found in the spring crop belt hoisted the Chicago wheat market 2½ cents late today.

A jump of about 4 cents in wheat prices at Minneapolis was witnessed. Failure of the reports to be confirmed led to subsequent setbacks which canceled most of the gains.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ½ cent higher, July 1.10-1.10⅛, Sept. 1.09¾-7⅛, corn ⅛-3⅛ down, July 1.13⅞-1.14, Sept. 1.02⅝-¾, and oats ⅜ off to ⅛ up.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	18.21	19.37
Affiliated F Inc	10.35	11.32
Amerex Hold	26.50	28.25
Am Business Shrs	1.19	1.31
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
Am Tri Type Inv	.53	.73
Broad St Inv	34.63	37.04
Bullock Fund	21.00	22.75
Can Inv Fund	4.45	4.85
Century Shrs Tr	25.40	27.31
Chain Str Inv Corp	2.00	2.88
Chain St Investor	25.87	27.52
Dividend Shrs	1.91	2.06
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.17	24.06
Eaton & Howard Fd F	15.63	16.95
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.00	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	27.00	29.08
Fund Investors Inc	23.70	25.02
Gen Investors Tr	6.82	7.42
Incorp Investors	24.79	26.66
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	44.50	44.50
Maryland Fund	9.40	10.30
Mass Invest Tr	27.77	29.46
Mutual Invest	15.80	17.26
Nation Wide Voting	2.00	2.16
New England Fund	18.51	19.91
Northern Secur	70.00	77.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.00	18.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.87	.98
Quarterly Income Sh	17.59	19.28
Railway & Light Sec	20.50	22.50
Railway & Util Sec pf	103.00	107.00
Repub Invest Fund	1.42	1.60
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	9.00	11.00
Spencer Trask Fund	20.63	21.72
Stand Util Inc	.75	.81
State Street Invest	.88	.98
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	1.48	1.64
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.94	1.02
US El Lt & P Voting	19.03	20.87
World Investment Tr	8.54	9.23

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	7.375	8.25
Corp Tr A A mod	3.61	.....
Corp Tr Acc Stock	2.33	.....
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.33	.....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.33	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.40	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.20	.....
Diversified Tr C	5.00	.....
Diversified Tr Sh	7.10	7.90
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.80	5.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.17	6.88
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	58.875	63.125
North Am Tr Shares	2.75	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.47	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.41	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.21	.....
Nation Wide Sec	4.34	4.44
Repres Tr Shrs	13.54	14.04
Super of Am Tr AA	2.67	.....
Super of Am Tr BB	2.67	.....
Super of Am Tr C	2.75	.....
Super of Am Tr D	4.75	.....
Us Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.125	16.625
US Elec Lt Pow "B"	2.46	2.56

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	9.00	10.00
Empire Trust Corp	28.75	30.25
Schoelikopf-Hutton & Pom	4.00	5.125

Keystone Custodian Funds

Liq. Sales value price Bonds		Liq. Sales value prices
B-1	36.12 39.36	K-2 20.77 22.73
B-2	29.66 32.44	Common Stocks
B-3	21.24 23.24	S-1 39.75 43.37
B-4	13.83 15.25	S-2 23.88 28.39
Preferred Stocks		S-3 23.31 25.56
K-1	24.39 26.59	S-4 12.10 13.41

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	21¾	24¾
do 6% pf	110	114
do 7% pf	132	137
Brock G & L	6¼	7¾
Central Me Powr pf	77½	81½
do 7%	32	34
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	100	104
Conn Lt & Powr	55	58
Conn Powr	44	47
East Util Assoc	26¼	28¼
do conv pf	6	7
Fall Riv G Wks	15	18
Fitchburg G & El	44	48
Green Mt Powr pf	78	83
Hartford Elec	54	57
Haverhill Elec	37	40
Haverhill Gas	113½	153¼
Holyoke Wat Powr	280	.....
Lawrence G & L	39	42
Lowell Elec	51	55
Maine Gas & Elec	89	94
Mass Powr & Lt pf	22¾	25¼
Mass Util Asso pf	27¼	29¾
N E G & El 5½% pf	36	39

Farm Cadet Plan Proposed for Boys In West Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—A scheme for practical rural education of youths in congenial home surroundings has been proposed by T. H. Powell, president of the Wheat Growers Union of Western Australia.

Mr. Powell has outlined his plan to an interviewer as follows:

"I propose that from the accumulated funds of the Youth Appeal, an allotment be made for a period of three years at the rate of 10s. per week. To a board of control for abandoned farms in this state I would allot the responsibility of approving the type of youth for agricultural cadetships.

"The weekly allotment of 10s. per week is not wages in the true sense, but an advance which is placed in a trust account so that when three years' cadetship has expired, the youth desirous of setting up on his own account has a little money to start with. In due course the youth would be expected to refund to the Youth Appeal fund the amount of such advance.

Yearly Study Courses

"Actual wages would be paid by the farmer at such rate as would be agreed upon, and would be available for the personal current use by the cadet. Any farmer engaging one of these cadets would have to agree to the leave of absence, to attend a one month's course each winter at the Muresk Agricultural College, paying particular attention to the study of sheep, wool, animal husbandry, and farm bookkeeping. A proposal is made that a cadet certificate be arranged by the college, to be awarded when merited at the end of each winter session.

"The tractor agents in the country would be organized into an educational body, with experts taking turns in lectures to the cadets, on the care and operation of tractors and gas producers. A feature must be the dismantling and reassembly of two models of tractors at least.

Farming on Own Account

"Such training would at the end of three years assure the cadets being reasonably efficient to undertake practical farming on their own account. In certain cases continued financial assistance by the board of control would be available."

In closing Mr. Powell pointed out that in those cases where the cadet required sustenance, if devoid of funds for his own keep for the first year, application would be made to the state government for an allotment to each cadet from the grant made annually to the state by the Commonwealth Government.

The scheme has aroused considerable comment and certain of Perth's youth have already applied to the Wheat Growers Union for early registration and participation in the first allotments.

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

penditure for a rejuvenated merchant marine.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, who has tickets for Europe, speaks hopefully of adjournment by Aug. 1. But then comes news that Speaker William B. Bankhead of the House has rented a house in the suburbs until Oct. 1, to which he will move from his habitual hotel dwelling. The hotel is hot in summer, he points out.

Congressmen are weighing these matters. There is still possibility of a hot weather revolt; quick dumping overboard of "must" or "ought" legislation, hasty enactment of a part of it; quick packing, and then off to the constituencies and comforts of home or seashore. Washington is merely simmering with warmth now. It is the preliminary or shirt-sleeve stage. When this capital by the steaming Potomac really gets down to business it can break a filibuster in 48 hours. Or at least it could. The question is, has air-conditioning and the most bewildering deadlock in the New Deal's history over the Supreme Court reorganization plan finally frustrated even the fiery prodding of summer in getting legislation enacted and Congress adjourned?

Here are some of the bills now snagged in Congress:

Bills Before Congress

Supreme Court Reorganization bill, just on the verge of coming to the floor from committee.

The 1938 $1,500,000,000 relief bill (passed House June 1 now before Senate).

Power bill—authorization of 7 TVA's over the United States.

Farm program—in committee stage.

Reorganization of executive—in committee stage and likely to be limited or dropped at this session.

Housing bill—deadlock between Senator Robert F. Wagner and Treasury over cost.

Two-year extension of nuisance taxes.

Investigation of income-tax loopholes.

Wages, hours and child labor bill—in committee.

Merchant fleet construction program.

Proposed broadening of social security program.

It was with this series of bills in mind that every Congressman found the following significant recommendation in his mail today. It came from the National Grange. It urged:

1. Quick defeat of Supreme Court bill.
2. Prompt passage of appropriation bills.
3. Summer recess or outright adjournment.

Congress, it said, should take a rest.

Winant Receives LL.D

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 10 (AP)—John G. Winant, former head of the Social Security Board and three times Governor of New Hampshire, received the degree of doctor of laws from Oberlin College at its 104th annual commencement exercises June 8 for 296 graduates.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world. All time is eastern standard:

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmission, E. S. T.
YV5RO	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4:45-9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	8 p. m.-midnight
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	5 to 10:30 p. m.
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10-mid
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7-10 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p.m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	5-10 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	9-10 p. m.
H3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	48.94	6.13	4 p. m.-midnight
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.88	6.13	4-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	48.86	6.14	9 p. m.-midnight
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	3:30-10 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
HIN	Trujillo City, D. R.	48.05	6.24	5:15-9:15 p. m.
YV5RH	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	7-11 p. m.
YV4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thurs., 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	Sun., 5:45-7:45 p. m.; Tues., 9:20-11:20 p. m.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	9-11:30 p. m.
XGOX	Nanking, China	43.80	6.85	6:40-8:40 a. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sunday, 8-8 p. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sun., Wed., 7-8 p. m.
OAX4J	Lima, Peru	32.15	9.33	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	32.08	9.35	Mon. at 8 a. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
HC2ODA	Guayaquil, Ecuador	31.76	9.45	8:15-10:15 p. m.
EAQ-2	Madrid, Spain	31.65	9.48	7:30 p. m. daily; Mon., 8-8:40 p. m.; Tues., Fri., 9-9:40 p. m.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	Noon-6; 6:20-8:30 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m. except Sundays
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	Near 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.
ZBW-3	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.53	4-10 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-mid.
VP2D-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.45	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregularly
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid.-5:5 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6-9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-9 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	6-10 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, mid.-2; 5-9 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m.-7 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7-9:15 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	5-10:30 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.13	9.63	6-7:35 p. m. (try 11.81)
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p.m
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	3-10:30 p. m.
T14NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.02	9.67	9-10; 11:30 p. m.-mid.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m.-midnight
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	4:30-9:30 p. m.
CQN	Macau, South China	30.21	9.92	Mon., Fri., 7-8:30 a. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	30.20	9.93	4-7 p. m., irregularly
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregularly
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.14	10.66	2:30-3:30; 4-5 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregularly
HBO	Geneva, Switzerland	26.31	11.40	Sat., 6:45-8 p. m.
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m.-midnight
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	5:15-7 p. m.; 9-midnight
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	6:20-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
OAX5A	Ica, Peru	25.43	11.79	7-11:15 p. m.
JZJ	Nasaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	2:30-3:30; 4-5 p. m.
OER-2	Vienna, Austria	25.42	11.80	2-5 p. m. (6 p. m. Sat.)
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	3-5 p. m. Sun., 1:15-2:30 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:40-10:30 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.; 12:40-5:45 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	7 a. m.-3:30 p. m.
OLR-4A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	2:30-4 p. m.; Mon., Thurs., 8-10 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	25.27	11.87	6-9 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	10:15 a. m.-5 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sun., 6-7, 10-11 a. m.; Wed., 6-7 a. m.; daily, 4-6 p. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
HBJ	Geneva, Switzerland	20.64	14.54	Sat., 6:45-8 a. m.
HVJ	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30-10:45 a. m.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-9; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	5:45-noon; 4-6 p. m.; 6:20-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
GSO	Daventry, England			5:45-9 a. m.; 4-8:30 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	19.72	15.20	8 a. m.-6 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	4:50-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 8-11:30 a. m.
OLR-5A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	8-9:50 a. m.; 2-2:15 p. m.
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	5-10 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-3:45 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.65	15.27	Noon-5 p. m.
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	4:30-11 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires	19.62	15.29	7-9 a. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.60	15.31	6:20-8:30 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	9 a. m.-5 p. m.
DJR	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	4:50-11 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m
XEBM	Mazatlan, Mexico	19.43	15.44	9-10 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	5:45-9 a. m.; 9:15-noon; 12:15-6 p. m
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	6-8 a. m.
GSJ	Daventry, England	13.93	21.53	5:45-a. m.-noon
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	13.94	21.52	6:30-11 a. m.

Transport Control To Develop Trade Urged in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Transportation by air, water, highway and rail should be employed as largely as possible within their respective zones, in the opinion of S. J. Hungerford, president of the Canadian National Railways, who in a recent address here advocated reasonable control of the various forms of transportation. He expressed himself as hopeful that co-ordination of all methods of transportation will commend itself to the authorities.

The Canadian National Railways have been of great value to Canada and have a still greater potential value, he continued, mentioning particularly the opening up of new territories, such as the rich mining districts, the wide clay belt, and the pulp and paper mills of northern Ontario.

In the section north of North Bay, more than 100,000 persons live and have gainful occupations, and without the railways it would have been impossible for them to have developed industrially and agriculturally.

Outside Work Is Banned For Portland Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Employment of city workers in outside activities is frowned upon in Portland.

Ormond R. Bean, commissioner of public works, recently issued the following statement to employees of his department:

"Your commissioner calls your attention to the divided interest caused by a city employee carrying on an outside business or profession and that if any employee of the department of public works has such a business he shall immediately decide whether he prefers working for the city or carrying on that private business."

Municipal salaries were restored to the pre-depression level on May 1.

Berkeley Credits WPA Aid In Yacht Basin Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — The City Council here recently voted a resolution of thanks to the Federal Government for the part it has played, through the WPA, in helping construct a yacht harbor and aquatic park.

Completion of the two projects, which cost more than $1,000,000, was celebrated with a pageant, "On Land and Sea." Of the amount expended on the work, the WPA contributed $813,618, and the city, $263,692, in the form of land, supervision, materials, equipment and cash.

Trade Compact

(Continued from Page 1)

preservation of the peace of the world."

The same notes have been struck in successive weeks by the London Economist, another important weekly. In its current issue, this journal says: "An Anglo-American agreement . . . is the only hope of immediate improvement. An agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States is as clearly and as unquestionably an essential preliminary for disarmament in the economic sphere as it is in the naval . . . the fact which converts a necessity into a golden opportunity is that the American Government is not merely willing, but anxious, to conclude such an agreement. Secretary Hull has made the conclusion of such agreements the fulcrum of his whole policy. Limited by the doctrine of isolationism, Mr. Roosevelt sees in economic disarmament the most powerful contribution that he can make towards the pacification of the world. . . .

Urged United States

"Ever since the war, British opinion has urged the United States to play its appointed role in world affairs. For an even longer period Americans have been invited from this side of the Atlantic to benefit the world—and, incidentally, themselves—by reducing their excessive tariffs. Now, when an opportunity occurs to secure not only a reduction in American duties, but an approach toward political co-operation of the only kind which it is open to an American President to propose—and to secure these not as a grudging favor, but as the result of an American proposal, assiduously pressed—it is hard to believe one's eyes when one sees the British Government hesitating.

". . . We are on the threshold of administering a snub to Mr. Cordell Hull similar to that which Sir John Simon gave Mr. Stimson when the United States wanted to co-operate in settling the Manchurian affair in 1932. If we rebuff American good will once again, we shall deserve all we get. . . ."

In the United States, the strong position in which the Hull policies stood a few months ago has been weakened by the industrial situation. The proposed wages and hours bill has produced another strenuous outcry for additional tariff protection.

Already, too, the effects of unionization and strikes have been to raise production costs, and manufacturers are clamoring for additional tariff production. As a matter of fact, American manufacturers received with the devaluation of the dollar in 1933-34 an increase in tariff protection roughly equal to the extent by which the dollar was cut. This heightening of the Smoot-Hawley wall, despite the minor breaches cut here and there by the Hull agreements, served to stifle the industrial outcries which probably would have been loud long oefore the present.

Now however, imports have caught up with the heightened tariff wall, and increasing prices in the United States are a powerful lure to foreign producers.

The internal conflict in the United States is squarely between those who argue that higher prices and increased costs of production demand a higher protective wall, and those who believe imports are a valuable safety-valve partly to curb high prices.

It is proposed to give the labor standards board, under the Wages and Hours Act, authority to increase tariff rates or even embargo imports altogether, if the goods were produced under what are defined as "unfair standards." Such a tariff wall would be unprecedented in American history, although not unlike the authority granted the President under the NIRA. The effects of the proposal, if carried out, on the Hull program would presumably be tremendous. That such a scheme is urged upon Congress, with powerful support, is a measure of the increasing demand for protection which is the United States' equivalent to the resistance to an Anglo-American agreement in Britain.

Recognition of Industry Ends Sugar Beet Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British Sugar Beet Society decided to dissolve itself at its recent annual meeting here.

In view of the reorganization of the sugar beet industry in Britain under the Sugar Industry (Reorganization) Act of 1936, it was held that its importance has been recognized and the industry has been established on a permanent basis.

The purpose for which the society was founded in 1915 has therefore been fulfilled.

National Trust Acquires Gribin Point in Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. DAVID'S, Wales—A further section of the Pembrokeshire coast near here has been presented to the National Trust. A former resident of Tan-yr-Allt, Solva, has presented Gribin Point on the east side of Solva estuary.

The walk over this gorse-covered headland with its views across St. Bride's Bay is a great favorite with residents in the district. It is the third section of this coast to be acquired by the trust.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DIETITIAN desires position; 4 years' experience; now in charge of University Cafeteria. H. JAMES 2050 E. 83rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 37th Street West, near Fifth—Attractive 3-room apartment to share with girl-couple; piano, radio, every convenience; references; $8. HEATH. Wisconsin 7-3193.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

GRANTWOOD, N. J.—Attractive three-room apartment, convenient Columbia University; terms attractive to students. Write HENDRICKSON, 754 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

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35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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BROADLOOM carpeting and rugs; extraordinary reductions to reduce stock; swatches submitted. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

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ORIENTAL RUGS We buy, sell, clean and repair. CASPARIAN'S ORIENTAL RUG SHOP N. R. 5965. 706 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

FORGE RIVER FARM HOUSE, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.—Every modern comfort and refinement; home-raised food; ideal rest home. Phone Center Moriches 34.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632.

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ADAM & SCHOTT 296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y. Member F T D Hempstead 3553

FOR SALE

NICE 8-room house suitable for home and business, near The Mother Church. For appointment, Com. 6175 afternoons, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, clothing, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St. N Y C Stuyvesant 9-5973

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UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City. 4th Floor. Longacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Competent general helper in rest home near N. Y. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin L. I. N. Y. Tel. Free 7705.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—For rent for one or two months, furnished, new home opposite park; convenient transportation. Phone Columbia 0033 after 4 p. m.

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High in Green Mts. Beautiful scenery. Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily. WRITE FOR BOOKLET

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

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FOR PARENTS ONLY

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They have 6 to 8 rooms, 2 to 3 baths and all modern conveniences. Each house has nearly an acre of ground fully landscaped. Owners will share the privileges of a large private lake.

You can buy one of these exceptional homes by paying as little as $81.00 per month, including all costs—principal, interest, insurance and taxes.

For each family, we will pay the tuition of one child for one year at the Hessian Hills School.

For details of this most unusual offer, inquire at the property, or

WESTMANTON REALTY CORP. 55 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. ALgonquin 4-5730

OLDHAM HOUSE, North Pembroke—Built in 1745, 10-room house, barn and outbuildings; 20 acres land; 700 ft. front, 5 fireplaces, 3 rooms and hall panelled; town water; never been modernized; in one family 100 years; originally the Squire Keen Mansion. Banker St., near Route 3. Apply WHITMAN C. SOULE, Norwell, Mass. Tel. 91.

BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Beautiful new one-family brick; 6 rooms; garage; $6500; near schools.

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BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Claremont Ave.—Attractive bed-sitting room for business woman or teacher; kitchen privileges. LI. 3630.

LONDON, Chelsea—Furn. room in comfortable flat; suitable lady; owner travelling England Sat. Box R-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—On ocean front, desirable rooms, private home; near good restaurants; easy commuting Boston. MRS. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl.—Double room, twin beds, near bath, ½ block 14th St.; private home. Adams 4027.

ROOMS WANTED

ITHACA, N. Y., near Cornell Univ.—During summer session; quiet; Christian Scientists preferred; young man. Write Box R-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Clerical work desired, filing, pricing and cost work, typing, bookkeeping; 8 years' office experience. LEWIS HELLEMS, 80 May St.

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MERRYMEETING IN MAINE (Adv. Only in the Monitor) A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine

SUMMER HOMES

NORTH SCITUATE Cottages, furnished, beach or country. T. ASHLEY, 3 Gannet Road, at ocean end of street. Tel. No. Scituate, Mass. 217-W or HUBbard 2800.

FOR ADULTS desiring unusual quiet; woods, beach; large 8-room cottage, furnished, modern improvements, fireplace; season $300, month $150. Write or phone DALOZ, Wading River, L. I.

TO RENT, South Sea Ave., West Yarmouth, Mass.—Near Christian Science church; old Cape Cod home; modern lavatory; elec.; comfortable, clean beds; 2-car garage. Address 3 Bowdoin St., Newton Highlands, Mass., or tel. CEN. 1109-W, except week-ends.

TO LET—FURNISHED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Small attractively furnished home near Highland Park. 52 Highland Ave. Tel. Monroe 4380.

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HIGH prices paid in cash for worn and old fur coats such as Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and other furs. J. F. CO. 110 W. 34th St., N. Y., opposite Macy's, near Broadway. Chickering 4-4408.

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CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

COS COB CLEANERS AND TAILORS
GRISWOLD BROTHERS
Cleaning and Tailoring of the better kind
Rug Cleaning and Fur Remodeling
134 Post Road, Cos Cob Tel. Greenwich 2991

FEATHERWEIGHT PORTABLE TYPEWRITER
All Standard Features
Weight 5 lbs., $37.50
CHAS. F. HORTON
259 Greenwich Avenue

PICNIC TOOLS
Camp Grates and Grids, 40c to $3.50
Long Handle Broiler 50c
Long Handle Hot Dog Broilers 15c
Long Handle Hamburger Broilers 15c
Picnic Jugs $1.50 and up
Greenwich Hardware Co.

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cameras and Supplies
TH

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Stamford 3-4042

Furs Stored—Remodeled

HIRSCH'S

Furriers and Cleaners

Selling Out Skirts. Value $8.00 $2.75—$3.75

43 ATLANTIC STREET

The Only Complete Line of Ever Fast Fabrics in Stamford

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

The Wallingford Bank and Trust Co.

Christmas Club

Commercial, Savings, Trust

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Women's and Children's

BATHING SUITS

All the best models in three of the leading lines of Bathing Suits. Fine all-wool suits, plain and novelty knits, and dressmaker styles.
Women's Suits..... $1.98 to $5.98
Children's Suits, sizes 8 to 16 years ..... $1.59 to $2.98

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY CONN.

A visit to our GIFT SHOP *will bring many beautiful* WEDDING GIFTS *to your attention.*

Davis & Nye's Book Store
60 Bank Street

St. Regis Restaurant
Mgr. L. A. Chronis
Delicious Foods
Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

BATHING SUITS
and
BATHING ACCESSORIES
SUGENHEIMER Inc.
64 BANK ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

We Specialize in Cleaning, Reblocking Straws and Panamas. Whittemore's Polishes and Cleaners

Olympia Hat Cleaning & Shoe Repairing Co.
26 BANK STREET PHONE 4-9443

Have You Tried Our Double Heel Hosiery?

The double heel assures you of double wear. In chiffon and service weights. 85c pair.

The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. ROUSE
E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS

WARNER-FRUEHAUF TRAILER CO.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PH. SOUTH 1111

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Store Your Furs Safely This Year

at

WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

AUBURN

SMART LUGGAGE
for the Vacationist
WARDROBE CASES, MATCHED SETS, HARTMAN TRUNKS, BELBER TRUNKS
SHOE and LUGGAGE SHOP
3 STATE STREET AUBURN, N. Y.

CHATFIELD'S
at 1 Mary Street
Specializes in Cleaning Palm Beach and all types of Summer Clothes
PHONE 1797

BINGHAMTON

SANITONE
Try This New Scientific Cleaning
Not Ordinary Dry Cleaning

PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO.
North Floral Avenue Dial 6-2393

"The Same Coal from the Same Mine All the Time"
Builders' Supplies
Fill Bins Now Lowest Coal Prices
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
545-351 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-3349

Barnes Flower Shop
Riviera Theatre Building
Flowers for Spring Weddings
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Dial 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 205 Jefferson St. Dial 2-8369

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

Watches
Diamonds, Jewelry
ARTHUR M. LEONARD
60 Court Street

PARLOR CITY SHOE STORE
Pleasant to Wear on Spring Days!
Beautiful I. Miller Shoes
Dr. Locke's Peacock Vitality Florsheim

A Wedding Present or Graduation Gift
Selected from this store will always be well received and will mark the giver as a person of careful discrimination.
McLEAN'S Binghamton

BRONXVILLE

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

Imported Party Favors
Graduation Gifts and Cards
Writing Paper
Bridge Accessories—Games—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City Mott Haven 9-8145 Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd Tel. 0153-0154

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

EXCELLENT FOOD
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1

Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

For Vacation Apparel
SPENCER'S
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0937

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0759

Claremont Shop
NEW HATS for SUMMER at $2.00; Others $1.00—$6.75
A full line of Guaranteed Hosiery at 59c

A Better Service for You
BRUCE RADIO SERVICE
DELAWARE 7037
41 LINVIEW TERRACE

McPherson Service Station
SOCONY Mobilgas & Mobiloil
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
1432 Delaware Ave., North of Delavan

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence N. Y.

GEORGE GRADER
BLUE COAL
SEMET - SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 West Northrup Place P.A. 6796

GLOVERSVILLE

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
INSURANCE
SURETY BONDS
REAL ESTATE
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

BROILERS Are in Season
They're economical, fresh dressed and delicious for the picnic or the dinner.
Order from us and get the best.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
Johnstown Gloversville

FARHART GARAGE
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

Williams & Dye Co.
Esso
Cars go for it!
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

A. D. NORTON CO.
20 South Main
Jewelers since 1869
Gifts that are worthwhile are Gifts that last.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
Royal and Corona
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street Gloversville

ITHACA

NEW SHOWINGS of Wallpapers, Paints, Linoleums, Shades and Venetian Blinds now on display in our showrooms at—
R. F. SMITH'S 120-122 West State St.
We appreciate your patronage.

ITHACA (Continued)

SERVICENTER, Inc.
The Home of Packard
NEW AND USED CARS
Sales Room, 509 East Seneca Street
Phone 2191

JAMESTOWN

BIGELOW'S
A GOOD STORE FOR 49 YEARS
In Jamestown, New York

KENMORE

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies Shoes for Children
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2064
QUALITY FOOD DELICATESSEN

Enjoy the Great Outdoors
Everything for the picnic lunch
Salads, Baked Beans, Cold Cuts, Cheese, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
WERNERS
3145 DELAWARE AVE. Ri 2564

The WIGGERY Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larch. 2068

Eloyse Haley
HAIRDRESSER
1936 Palmer Ave., Larchmont

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on all cars
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

Westinghouse Refrigerators
Hoover Vacuum Cleaners
Attractive Garden Furniture

G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue
Tel. Larch. 2460

YAHN RADIO CO.
Let Us
INSTALL A PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM For Your
BANQUET OR CIVIC FUNCTION
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121

Long Island

BALDWIN

BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
NORGE
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paints
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Free. 1492

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Optical Service
DR. W. G. SPALHOLZ
Op-tom-e-trist
Established 20 Years
18-24 122 St., up one flight
College Point, N. Y. Phone Fl. 9-2834
HOURS:
10 a. m.-1 p. m. except Saturdays during
2 p. m.-9 p. m. July and August

Cool Frocks for Warm Days
3.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP, Inc.
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

FLUSHING—Bayside

BOBBY'S BEAUTY SHOP

Try our combination permanent waves, beautiful top waves, tight curls on ends.
213-11 41 Avenue
2 doors west of Bell Ave.
Tel. Bayside 9-6215

FOREST HILLS

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

FATHER'S DAY
JUNE 20
We suggest Manhattan Shirts and Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Bathing Trunks . . . Beautifully Boxed.
Barclay
Open Evenings
72-36 AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-9585

Authorized Ford *Dealers*
Christensen and Weiss Motors, Inc.
(Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Rego Park)
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
Bou. 8-8881

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6662

SPECIAL STORAGE!
When your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc., are cleaned at
Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boul. 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere

FOREST HILLS RUG and CARPET CO.
(Formerly M. and H.)
RUGS CLEANED
STORED, REPAIRED
Bou. 8-1330 7230 Austin St.

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

There Are
OUTDOOR TABLES
Under the Trees at
ACAMPORA'S
Professional Pharmacy
At the Inn, Station Sq.

Grace Beauty Shoppe
Beauty Culture In All Its Branches

Permanent Waves $3.50 up
Clairol Specialists $2.50 up
Three Items—$1 (Single Items—35c)
Bou. 8-2637 97-08 Metropolitan Ave.

FREEPORT

Automatic Oil Delivery
Timed by the Weather
No need for you to order oil—
We take care of it.
Ask to hear the details of our contract.
KENNETH E. NAGLE
INC.
Hewlett Ave. Merrick, L. I.
Phone FREEPORT 2080
We Solicit Your Valued Patronage

Flowers
For Graduation
A. Adam & Daughters
53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Freeport 2435

Freeport Music Store
Dealers and Importers of Everything in Music
25 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.
Next to Freeport Bank Freeport 3857

No Advance in Prices
Leibert's Shoes
17 MERRICK ROAD FREEPORT

WHITE HATS
Very Special $1.00 $1.95
Also Dark Spring Hats at half price.
PEARL'S MILLINERY
34 So. Main Street Freeport

FREEPORT (Continued)

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

GREAT NECK

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

For "Safety-Tested"
Used Cars See
Mack Markowitz, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Your Price and Terms
Main and Bedell Streets

Modes of the Moment
Sensibly Priced
FANN'S
Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
255 Fulton Hempstead, L. I.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N. Y.

CAMP OUTFITS
Name tapes, 100 for .75
Shorts .....from .79
Blankets .....from 1.95
Duffel Bags, Laundry Bags, Trunks
SCHEFF'S SPORTS STORE
76 Main St., *next to State Theatre*

J. WINKENBACH
Groceries and Delicatessen
We Still RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
162 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7334

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE - PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Let RUBIN
Furnish your kitchen
Cutlery, China, Hardware, Venetian Blinds. Wear-Ever specials now on sale. New line of Oil Cloth, Edging.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. Hav. 9-1076

You don't have to run to town for your
Kay Dunhill Frocks
as
DOROTHY PATON
3746 82ND STREET
has been appointed Sole Agent in Jackson Heights
$3.95 for Cottons and $5.95 for Silks

Fur Storage
Store your winter garments with us at a small fee. Fully insured.
Queens Retail Furrier, Inc.
3737 82nd Street

DULION'S HOME COOKING
Luncheon — Dinner — Sundays
25c and up 50c and 65c 85c
3744 90th Street Hav. 6-1079

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th. Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

THE COLUMBIA UPHOLSTERY SHOP
81-15 37TH AVENUE (POLK)
Slip Covers—Draperies
Fine Upholstered Furniture
TEL. HAV. 9-5557

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

JAMAICA (Continued)

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by FACTORY trained men using FACTORY methods and specified FACTORY PARTS.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
82nd St. bet. Roosevelt and 37th Aves.
HA 9-5555

F. P. BUTZ
of H. N. Hensch, Inc.
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Av. at 75 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards
Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-5391 Adjoining Public Library

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria Astoria 8-0011-0012

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

LYNBROOK

John J. Lake & Son
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
Garden Supplies—Mazda Lamps
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
88 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 3155

ADELSON'S
BOYS' & VARSITY SHOP
Correct Graduation Apparel for Boys and Youths
Navy Flannel Sport Coat, 8.95
White Flannel Trousers 4.98
27 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn 6327

Walter S. Miller Jr.
Father's Day and Graduation Greeting Cards and Gifts
92 Atlantic Avenue

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

MASSAPEQUA—Amityville

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Amityville 1060
Wantagh 700
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

Potter & Robinsons, Inc.
WE SELL and RENT
REAL ESTATE
WE SELL FIRE—AUTO—LIFE *and All Casualty* INSURANCE
30 EAST MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 8

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
GRADUATION - WEDDING *Gifts*
Kaller's Jewelry Store
CASH—CREDIT
30 East Main St., Patchogue

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAY'S CORSET SHOPPE
Specialists in
Correct Corset Fitting
Large Selection of Play Suits and Beach Robes
213-03 Jamaica Ave. Phone MI. 7-1686

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

Authorized Brake Service and Motor Repairs
Labor and Material Guaranteed or your Money Refunded, and we mean it.
LARS SUPER SERVICE
214-30 Jamaica Ave. Ph. Hollis 5-9632

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-5994

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Hollis 5-7900
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
1937 CABANA

Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.
TOLLEY'S
Established 1905 Phone 2-1752 R H
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0858
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0458

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4005

George Dotterweich
General Auto Repairing Established 1898
Greasing and Spraying Our Specialty
Authorized Pennzoil Dealer
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting
111-20 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Cleve. 3-4785. Night, Call Cleve. 3-6034

Exclusive — Yet
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind. We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
COOL WHITE SHOES
Properly Fitted
Edward Shoes for Children
Approved by Parents' Magazine
Matrix and W. B. Coon Shoes — $6.50 up

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

Univex CINE 8
* Lipschutz *
Stationers
114-10 JAMAICA AVE.
CLEVE. 3-9067

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
WHITE HATS, $1.85 and up
106-12 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8366

JEWELRY
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Avenue near 117th
Phone Richmond Hill 2-2283

BILL'S MEAT MARKET
High Grade Meats and Poultry
HOME-MADE CHICKEN and POTATO SALADS
American and German Style
Fresh every day
116-09 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-6961

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3742 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-6362
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

NEW AND REBUILT VACUUM CLEANERS HOOVER—EUREKA EXPERT SERVICE
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
R. V. C. 1919

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

WHITE SHOES
for
Men, Women and Children
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. VILLAGE AVE., ROCKVILLE CTR.

ST. ALBANS

WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting Plumbing
Sorensen's
Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
Furs Remodeled, Stored
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remember Berey Features CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY
Before going away on that vacation, store your furs. Remember, reduced rates on alterations during the summer months.
Call Oakwood 2554. 49½ Prospect Ave.

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

T. S. Trimmer Fuel Corp.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Annesi VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NADEL'S
DRESS SHOP
Presenting Select Modes
Coats - Suits - Dresses
41 Fourth Ave. Oakwood 0054

Complete Line of
SUMMER SHOES
Red Cross Shoes for Women, $6.50
Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys, Girls, 3.00 up
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 SO. 4TH AVE. OAKWOOD 7294
James D Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
...st Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

Maison Guinness

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
PHONE BEVERLY 8800

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Oldest Established Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM COMMUNITY
STERLING SILVER and CHINA
1 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631

Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LTKNU Service

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"
KENDALL OIL GAS SUNOCO OILS GOODRICH TIRES

ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter.
6.22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
861 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

MARY DI BELLA
Beautician
Beauty at Popular Prices
3 ITEMS FOR 1.00
Telephone N. R. 7392
72 CENTRE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y. Tel. Larch. 81

I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
Featuring the best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Nettleton Shoes

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING
REPAIRING
8 to 24 Hour Service
SPOTLESS—ODORLESS
NON-SHRINKABLE
RUGS, DRAPES, CURTAINS
Scientifically Cleaned
Telephone: NEW ROCHELLE 7809
33 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes - Famous Makes
3.95 — 4.95 — 5.95
(Values up to $18.50)
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED PERFECT
40 Division Street, N. R. 4003
(Near Huguenot Street)

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

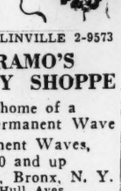
NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

WHITE
FOR DRESS—FOR SPORT
A Large Selection. The Latest Models. Most Wanted Styles.
$1.96 and up

FISHER'S
SHOE STORE
2968 Third Avenue, near 153rd

ROSE & ALFRED
Beauty Salon
High Class Beauty Services at Moderate Prices
3425 Jerome Ave., near Mosholu Parkway
Phone OLinville 2-9732



PHONE OLINVILLE 2-9573

FARAMO'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
The home of a perfect Permanent Wave
Permanent Waves, $5.00 and up
344 E. Gun Hill Road, Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Decatur and Hull Aves.

Paradise Beauty Shop
Featuring the New Fredericks Permanent at 5.00
ZOTOS (Machineless) EUGENE, NESTLE Methods also featured.

PARADISE BEAUTY SHOP
Telephone for an appointment. Fordham 4-7466
50 E. FORDHAM ROAD

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Calling All Cars
to the New
DIAMOND SERVICE STATION
Computing Gasoline Pumps TYDOL VEEDOL Complete Lubrication Service
6401 FORT HAMILTON PARKWAY

John A. Olsen
Custom Tailor
Room 400 44 Court Street
CU. 6-1515 Moderately priced

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

FLATBUSH

MARIE SHERIDAN INC.
SHOP OF SMART ACCESSORIES
Gloves—Hand Bags—Belts
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs
Novelties
2103 Church Avenue (Flatbush)

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

DISPENSING OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan (Continued)

alice morgan, inc.
CLEARANCE SALE
Exclusive Hand-made Lingerie, Negligees, etc.
950 Madison Ave. Near 75th St. Bu 8-7745

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS
Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories

Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Baker - Confectioner
FRED EIDT
1049 Castleton Ave., W. New Brighton
Telephone Port Richmond 7-2317

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Peter's Beauty Salon
1007 Park St. Circle
Tel. Peekskill 474
Branch, Mahopac, N. Y. Tel. Mahopac 426

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
FUEL OIL MOTOR OIL
Mar-Mac Service Station
839 Main St. Wm. C. McConnell Tel. 357

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

Remember DAD *on* Father's Day
He will appreciate practical gifts that may be found at
The Circle Men's Shop
13 S. Division St. Peekskill, N. Y.

PELHAM

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

Permanent Wave Specialist
Since 1921
Edward's
BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0559 299 Wolf's Lane on Third St. Pelham, N. Y.

Choice Meats Fancy Groceries
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
113 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
ED. J. MOBERG, JR., Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDGREBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seed and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

PORT CHESTER

LARRY
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Expert
HAIR CUTTING FACIALS
FINGER WAVES and MARCELS
220 Westchester Ave. Tel. 3467 Port Chester

POUGHKEEPSIE

Cool Cotton ...
DRESSES $1.98 to $7.95
COATS ● SUITS
SPORTSWEAR
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

GIFTS FOR THE BRIDE
The Wallace Co.
Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY'S
Semi-Annual Sale
TOILETRIES
Soaps . . . Brushes . . .
Bath Salts . . Talcums
149 Live Items
Luckey, Platt & Co.

we know you want
we know you demand
we know you insist on
Style Comfort Quality
That's why we want you to wear
Treadeasy Shoes
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Emmadine Farms
INCORPORATED
715 Main Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 5399
N. Cedar St. Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197

B & M Food Market
We carry many Monitor nationally advertised products, including LUX.
469 MAIN STREET
PHONE 6160
Free Delivery

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Sunday Service
By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Dinners—Suppers 12-8

DYERS Becky DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

FUR STORAGE
Store your furs with 100% Safety at $2 per coat
NAT EMDIN
Manufacturing FURRIER Since 1906
1775 East Ave. at Winton Rd. Monroe 389
Repairing, restyling, cleaning and glazing at lowest rates. New coats made to your measure. Call and Delivery. Readers of this paper will gladly recommend us.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We Ask Your Patronage MAIN 18

For Fine Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry—Gifts
Visit the
S. WEISS CO., *Jewelers*
New Location at
96 E. Main St. Established 1923

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Malts or Sodas.

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PARTY. N. B. C. Red Network. SUNDAY—9 to 10 P. M.

ROCHESTER (Continued)

SWP HOUSE PAINT
The best and most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job specify it on your home this spring.
Ask about the SW Budget Payment Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPER

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
RETAIL BRANCH
53 STATE STREET MAIN 1517
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice.-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100

Barnard's Pharmacy
GARTH ROAD TEL. SC. 3443-3482
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM Tek
Soda Fountain and Luncheonette Lounge
Breyers Ice Cream

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

De Lorme GOWN SHOP
65 GARTH ROAD Telephone Scars. 4584
Announces a showing of Daytime and Evening Gowns at the Orienta Beach Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Tuesday, June 8th. Reservations.

Depole' Produce Market
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
We stock many Monitor advertised items including 57
Heinz Food Products VARIETIES
80 Garth Road Scarsdale 4115

CHARLES
OF SCARSDALE
HAIRDRESSER
Theatre Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111
PHONE 4-4811

Barneys
We carry a full line of HEINZ PRODUCTS
Quality Groceries
Full Line of Battle Creek Products

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers. Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mary Brennan Shop
Youthful gowns for the larger woman
Smart gowns for the miss
SIZES 14 to 20
163 East Onondaga Tel. 3-8126

HOTEL SYRACUSE MEN'S SHOP
Knox and Dunlap Hats
Rogers Peet Suits
156 E. Onondaga Tel. 2-5990

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE PLAN.
(The Store With the Green Front)
223-25 W. WATER STREET

SYRACUSE (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Westinghouse Refrigerator
Kitchen Proved
ALEX. F. JONES ELECTRIC CO.
246 W. WASHINGTON ST.

COMPLETE SELECTION IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
Onondaga Wall Paper & Paint Co.
227 W. WATER ST. PHONE 2-7716

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

HARRY H. HARTMAN
Counsellor At Law
841 O. C. S. Bank Building
Tel. 2-1173

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks - Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

WOOD GLASS CO.
Paints — Oils
Varnishes
127 James St. Tel. 2-1107

GRACE M. SCUTT
Harper Method Hairdressing
Permanent Waving, Facials
Shampooing, Manicuring
Clark Music Bldg. Tel. 2-2775

UTICA

D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
Genesee at Devereux
Where style and quality predominate. A name to be proud of on your garment.
Coats - Suits - Dresses - Sportswear
Lingerie - Accessories
At prices you're willing to pay

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. 208 GENESEE ST Phones 4-3178

INSURANCE
Fire ✓ Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

Complete Marfak Lubrication TYDOL *Repairing Battery Service*
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS. Tel. W. P. 9665
MILICH'S SERVICE STATION
Underhill and Westchester Aves

JEWELRY—GIFTS *for* THE JUNE BRIDE
Meyer Gordon
Incorporated
Established 33 Years at 125 MAIN STREET

Let us help you EXPLODE the old idea that modern plumbling and heating is expensive.
HENRY·F·RAAB INC
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE STREET TEL. W. P. 7740-41

Palm Beach Suits, $16.75
TAILORED BY ROSSALL Palm Beach FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

We Offer
THE BEST IN GIFTS
On Time Payments at Cash Prices

Bulova, Hamilton, Elgin, Waltham and Gruen Watches.
Wedding Rings, Diamonds, Star Sapphires and Platinum Rings.
BURNAM'S
183 Main Street, Northcourt Bldg.

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
BONELESS POT ROAST 29c lb.
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Dairy and Delicatessen
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N.Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
De Soto Plymouth

Motor Associates, Inc.
76 South Lexington Avenue
Phone WHITE PLAINS 9710
OPEN EVENINGS
American-Amoco Gas
Come Out, Come Out, Wherever you are IN COTTON
All standard advertised Cottons, $2.95 up

Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester.

Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Baked as you would bake them
And right before your eyes!
BRADBURY'S of WESCHESTER
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9330

CROSLEY
Priced from $99.50 Pay Only 10c a Day
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Concentrator Ranges
Autobuilt Washers
Duotrol Ironers
Notarius Appliance Co.
135 E. POST ROAD—WP. 9595

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

COMPLETE LINE OF TOILETRIES
DRUSS'—ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road 196 Main Street
Tel. W P. 1500 Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery

La Debutante FEATURES Cottons and SHEERS from $4.95
LA DEBUTANTE
171 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains

CITY MEAT MARKET
Meats—Poultry—Provisions
John Notch 11 Grove St.
William O. Bitter White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 740-2753 ✓ Prompt Delivery

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

YONKERS

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.
A COMPLETE SHOWING of VACATION and TRAVELING CLOTHES
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

CHARLES
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
A store in your neighborhood
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

Trade at the
Yonkers Leading Dairy
Known for Quality
at Lowest Prices
473 SOUTH BROADWAY
Tel. Yonkers 9155

DE ROBERTS
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 6435

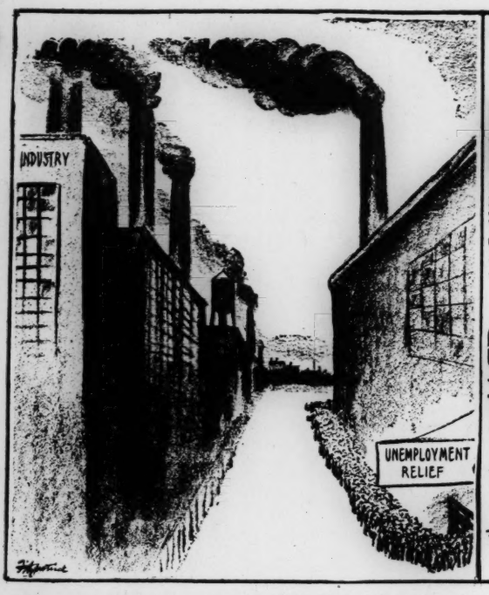
Experts in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Cartoons of the Week



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Both Going Strong

—Talburt in Pittsburgh Press

Just When We Thought It Was All Washed Up

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Changing Guards at Buckingham Palace

—Gale in Los Angeles Examiner

"Old Faithful!"

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer

For Better or for Worse

Nature Notes

Chickweed Winter-green,
Star Flower; Frosted White,
Blooms from May-June.

Come With Me To Mexico

34.

Outskirts of the Capital

At kilometer 27 a good gravel road will dart off to the left; and if it is early afternoon, and you feel especially frisky, you may as well go on over to the Pyramids—about 14 miles. And when I say "frisky," I mean nothing less than that, for you simply must climb the Pyramid of the Sun; and—but why not do as we did, and make a special trip back? After all, you will first want to get settled in the City of Mexico; and the Pyramids are easily worth half a day. So let us keep straight ahead.

For the next dozen or more miles you will be traveling over one of the most historic highways in the New World, for it was laid out by Cortés in his second and successful assault on the Aztec capital. And, incidentally, let no patient reader of this series think that he can escape some further references to the Spanish Conqueror—fair warning!

As you drive you will pass within a stone's throw (actually—not the real estate man's variety) of the most venerated religious shrine in Mexico; but this too will take some time if you are in a hurry, so suppose we visit Guadalupe together when we make the trip back to the Pyramids.

Meanwhile, have your car papers and your tourist cards ready, for at the outskirts of the capital some very businesslike but decidedly friendly policemen will stop you and manifest some curiosity over your credentials. However, they are there to be of service. For example, two of them spent half an hour trying to telephone to an ex-brother-in-law for me. (I use "ex-brother-in-law" because I have come to wonder just what happens when a once full-fledged brother-in-law marries a second time. To carry the matter further, would it be possible for a person, through re-marriages, to acquire a sizable retinue of mothers-in-law? Or would only the last one be in charge?)

The flats over to the left, with straggling pools of brackish water, are all that is left of proud Lake Texcoco—a broad lake that once bristled with thousands of war canoes that sent out vicious taunts and a sleet of arrows at the retreating Spaniards.

Tenochtitlán (Tay-noche-te-tlahn'), the splendid and barbaric capital of the Aztecs, was built out in the lake; but the Spaniards returned to utterly lay it waste, and to build the City of Mexico on its ruins. However, the lake used to inundate the city periodically, until President Diaz drained it—and now the folks have to put up with occasional salty dust storms in the dry season (October to May).

But dry season, or rainy season—I must go back often to the most amazing city of the New World!—Daily Features Editor.

(To Be Continued)

Jewels of Wisdom

Time is not the tick of a clock—it is an everlasting now.

He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent a day of sorrow.

Don't be forecasting evil unless it is what you can guard against. Anxiety is good for nothing if we can't turn it into a defense.—Cotton Planters' Journal.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A different type of puzzle is referred to in today's cryptic comment:

ABJ DBCFE GIHG HAAKHX LKYYXFQ: JISDI HQF GIF JFFPE, HAP JISDI HQF GIF VXBJFQE BQ OFUFGHRXFE?

Factual Figuring

To the total of the digits in the year in which the U. S. Declaration of Independence was adopted —— add the number of the original States of the U. S. ——; subtract the total of the digits in the year in which the U. S. Constitution was framed ——; multiply by the number of different Presidents who held office prior to James Monroe ——; and divide by the total of the digits in the year in which the United States purchased Alaska ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Here's an easy one. Try forming two different 5-letter words from the five letters below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

B O L W E

What Is Per Cent of Income?

A man rents a house, which originally cost him $5000, for $25 a month. If his insurance and taxes are $105, and his repairs and loss of rent average $50 a year, what is his yearly per cent of income on the investment?

Colleges of the U. S.

College Commencement time suggests the following list of colleges and their locations. The first has been located. Can you locate the others?

1	Yale	Evanston, Ill.	
2	Carnegie Tech	Boston, Mass.	
3	Duke	New Haven, Conn.	1
4	Radcliffe	Ithaca, N.Y.	
5	Columbia	Pittsburgh, Pa.	
6	Dartmouth	Cambridge, Mass.	
7	Johns Hopkins	Durham, N.C.	
8	Cornell	New York City	
9	Northeastern	Hanover, N.H.	
10	Northwestern	Baltimore, Md.	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Cyclist

Monitor Camera Club from Miss Mathilda Eivers, Boston

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Traveling Gift Shop

Recently, a pleasing young person wearing a smock appeared at the door, carrying a large, attractively decorated metal tray, and invited the lady of the house to inspect her other wares in the car at the curb. She called the car her traveling gift shop—the car being a closed sedan model, fitted cleverly with shelves on which were arranged her very attractive, hand-decorated gifts and novelties.

There were many different kinds of articles, practical as well as decorative, such as serving trays, wastepaper baskets, lamps, shades, bowls, vases, and a host of other things. And the prices were low.

The young woman said that almost everywhere she stopped people were attracted by her traveling gift shop. She added that she had always wanted a gift shop, but the overhead on such a venture had made it impossible. She liked to travel and the idea of fitting up her car in this manner occurred to her—and she set off visiting near-by towns and meeting expenses everywhere.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

LITTLE minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but great minds rise above it.—WASHINGTON IRVING.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Doer

Which is the more reasonable, and does his duty best: he who stands aloof from the struggle of life, calmly contemplating it, or he who descends to the ground and takes his part in the contest?—Thackeray.

In Lighter Vein

Inevitable

"Regardless of mishaps airplanes must advance."

"Yes, they can't go backward."

Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig)

"I was right, Henry. Stew again!"

The Right Place

Stoneybroke was not feeling in the jolliest of moods. "Just look at that notice," he said, indicating the words "Post No Bills" on a blank wall. "What is the use of sticking that up there? Why don't they put these things in the right place?"

"Where would you put it?" asked his friend.

"Over every letter box in the country," was the reply.

—Wall Street Journal.

Strange

"I'll pay cash for the house."

"Hm-mm! This is such an unusual procedure that I'll have to ask you for references."

Invariably

"Does your husband confide his business troubles to you?"

"Yes, indeed—every time I buy anything to wear!"

Ask Scanlan

The world is full of men whose deeds
Are lauded to the skies;
But where's the man, who really can
Be funny when he tries?

Shrewd

"Is he economical?"

"Why, he is so thrifty that he has postponed buying an atlas until world affairs are more settled."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Mount Paran

The prophet Habakkuk informs us of how "God came from Teman, and the Holy One from Mount Paran" (Hab. 3:3). Teman is known to have been one of the districts of the land of Edom which lay to the south and somewhat to the east of the Dead Sea; and while there remains some doubt as to the exact location of Mount Paran, the usage of the Hebrew implies that it must have been somewhere in the vicinity of Teman. This view would seem to be borne out by a passage in Deut. 33:2 where it is mentioned in connection with "Seir" (i.e. Edom).

It was in the "wilderness of Paran," to the south of Palestine, that Ishmael dwelt (Gen. 21:21): while this tract of country was reached by the Israelites after traveling northward from the wilderness of Sinai (Num. 10:12). However, the actual "mount" Paran cannot now be identified with certainty.

Please!

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Elizabeth H. Patton, Pittsburgh, Penna.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Out of the Mouths of Babes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arlington, Mass.

A mother had allowed herself to become discouraged and to harbor the erroneous belief that her children were failing to appreciate her.

One day the oldest boy climbed into her lap. "You know, Mum," he said, "I think we have the very best mother in the whole world!"

The day seemed brighter as she drew him toward her and explained: "That's lovely of you; but that is the way everybody feels about his mother."

The boy's bright eyes stared into space for a while; then he continued: "You mean that all the millions of people in the world feel just as we do? Everyone thinks his mother is the very best?"

"Yes, dear," she answered.

Then his face broke into a smile of perfect satisfaction. "I can't help thinking," he said, "how all those people would feel if they were to find out that we were the only ones who were right!"

The mother never again harbored any doubt as to the depths of her children's faith and love.

Daily Anecdote

Louisa May's Kingdom

When Louisa May Alcott was a little girl, she liked to make believe that she was a princess, and that her kingdom was her own mind.

When she had hateful and dissatisfied thoughts, she tried to get rid of them by playing they were enemies of her kingdom. She would marshal her legions of soldiers, which she called Patience, Duty, and Love, and with these she would drive out the enemy.

Brevities

New Yorker: Nicaraguans expect the United States to pay $15,000,000 as compensation for not building the canal. It makes us wonder what Florida would settle for.

Detroit News: The 10 most overworked words are listed by Dr. Funk of the dictionary Funks. He fails to include "amazing," which is amazing.

Milwaukee Journal: The time draws nigh to tell yet another graduating class that the world is theirs, such as it is.

St. Louis Star-Times: "A person who can write humorous stuff can demand good pay," declares an editor. Yes, to be sure—but can he get it?

Readers Digest: A woman's always ready to take what's becoming to her.

Punch: An umbrella that folds up has been invented. As yet, however, few restaurants seem to stock it.

Union Oil Bulletin: After all, the keynote of good breeding is B natural.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Now comes that annual puzzler: Which are the weeds, and which are the flowers or vegetables?

Factual Figuring: 21 (1776), plus 13, minus 23 (1787), times 4 (Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison), divided by 22 (1867) equals 2.

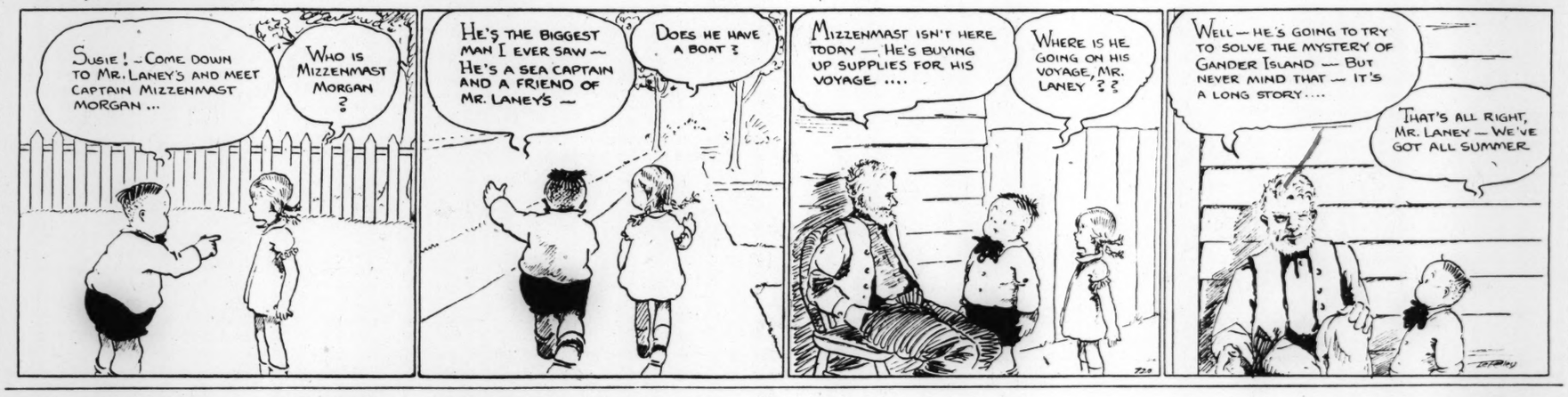
Letter Juggling: Below, elbow.

What Is Per Cent of Income?: 2.9 per cent.

Colleges of the United States: Yale—New Haven, Conn.; Carnegie Tech—Pittsburgh, Penna.; Duke—Durham, N. C.; Radcliffe—Cambridge, Mass.; Columbia—New York City; Dartmouth—Hanover, N. H.; Johns Hopkins—Baltimore, Md.; Cornell—Ithaca, N. Y.; Northeastern—Boston, Mass.; Northwestern—Evanston, Ill.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Gander Island*

By LE PELLEY


SUSIE! - COME DOWN TO MR. LANEY'S AND MEET CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST MORGAN ...
WHO IS MIZZENMAST MORGAN ?
HE'S THE BIGGEST MAN I EVER SAW — HE'S A SEA CAPTAIN AND A FRIEND OF MR. LANEY'S —
DOES HE HAVE A BOAT ?
MIZZENMAST ISN'T HERE TODAY — HE'S BUYING UP SUPPLIES FOR HIS VOYAGE ....
WHERE IS HE GOING ON HIS VOYAGE, MR. LANEY ??
WELL — HE'S GOING TO TRY TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY OF GANDER ISLAND — BUT NEVER MIND THAT — IT'S A LONG STORY....
THAT'S ALL RIGHT, MR. LANEY — WE'VE GOT ALL SUMMER

The Adventures of Waddles—*This Daylight-Saving Time*

By THE HAGERS

To BUS
I TOOK A BUS THE OTHER DAY TO VISIT FRIENDS SOME MILES AWAY.
THE SCHEDULE SAID IT LEFT AT EIGHT; FOR ONE FULL HOUR I HAD TO WAIT.
ON MY RETURN, I FOUND AGAIN I HAD AN HOUR TO WAIT. AND THEN
I VOWED THAT TRIP WOULD BE MY LAST TILL DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME IS PAST!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Labor and Law

"WHAT'S not right. Those fellows are going too far." Many times in the last few days news from the American labor front has provoked that spontaneous judgment from laymen. Such comments are coming from men who have had much sympathy with the general effort of American workers to win better conditions and a larger share of the national income. But they have revolted against some of the recent excesses and arrogances of union labor.

From other information that comes to us, including some reflecting a similar attitude gathered by agencies which poll popular opinion, we believe the court of final resort—the American public—is reaching decisions which unions may well take into account. The people are properly slow to make snap judgments of labor questions involving many imponderables and disputed facts. But the volunteering of citizens at Monroe, Michigan, to reinforce a police force unable to cope with strikers and the wide public disapproval of the Post Office refusal to deliver food to workers at Niles and Warren, Ohio, are only two of the most recent indications that the people will put limits on the power of organized labor.

Seizure of part of Michigan's capital by the C. I. O. has caused a bad impression. It followed apparently unnecessarily provocative arrests of workers, but cannot be justified on that ground. Nor will any excuse be sufficient for the tying up of 195 communities in the Saginaw Valley by a handful of powerhouse strikers. The revolt of Pennsylvania farmers against a minority shut-down of Hershey chocolate plants, the feeling developed among Maine people against outside agitation in the Auburn and Lewiston shoe factories, the growing condemnation of sit-downs and resentment against minority dictation are other straws in a gathering gale of public disapproval.

This newspaper has not joined in alarmist cries of those who would develop a "labor scare" to serve their own purposes. It has recognized that economic forces outside any person's or party's control were impelling the fuller organization of American labor and has felt that as a rule greater stability and responsibility may be expected to follow organization. It has welcomed an increased appreciation and recognition of labor's rights, including collective bargaining. It has understood that even the Wagner Act does not guarantee the results of collective bargaining and that under certain circumstances it may still be necessary for workers to strike to obtain justice.

But no part of the community is greater than the whole. No partial interest, no temporary program equals the common interest and the nation's permanent program of self-government. Labor is less than the law, and today labor, at the very time when it has made great gains under the law, is proceeding too much of the time without the law and without regard to the general welfare of the people. The people feel that, and will make labor feel it unless a sharp turn is taken by union leadership. The history of general strikes, showing a consistent revolt of the people against the dictation of one group, should be warning against continuation of an attitude which finds outlet in episodes like the Lansing seizure and the Saginaw Valley outrage. Labor cannot permanently prosper at the expense of community welfare.

In the field of economics this is quickly shown when excessive wages drive prices up, curtail markets and in turn check production and reduce employment. In the field of politics it is shown when communities revolt against labor domination just as they do against control by any industry for its own selfish ends.

Labor has appealed to the moral sense of the American people. It has been generously answered on the whole. And the laws of the nation are being shaped to express the moral sense of the people for justice to labor. But today the appeal is too often to force, too often without the law. Labor has mistakenly reverted to the old method of its oppressors—the use of political power for selfish ends. But the law is greater than any set of officials. And the people's sense of justice, the moral sense, will demand obedience to the law until the law is changed. Moreover, continued disregard of law and of the general welfare will cause a revulsion of public opinion and delay changes helpful to labor.

Ships by Dead Reckoning

THE Administration's shipping policy has embarked auspiciously on a deep-sea voyage to nowhere. President Roosevelt's special message to Congress requesting an initial allotment of $10,000,000 to launch a ten-year subsidized shipbuilding program costing $450,000,000 offers nothing to dispel the feeling that the Administration has failed to think through a merchant marine policy on sound economic lines.

Harking back to March 4, 1935, President Roosevelt reaffirms the attitude summed up in a previous message to Congress on the subject:

> Free competition among the nations in the building of modern shipping facilities is a manifestation of wholly desirable and wholesome national ambition. In such free competition the American people want us to be properly represented. The American people want to use American ships. Their Government owes it to them to make certain that such ships are in keeping with our national pride and national needs.

Is a merchant marine costing taxpayers nearly half a billion dollars to build—and many millions more every year to help operate the ships at a loss—a free competitor? Do the American people want to be represented in this kind of competition that evokes the spending of subsidies by other nations to match these artificial costs? Do the American people want to use American ships if, on the basis of free competition, they can travel faster and cheaper in foreign ships?

Before answering these questions the American people should know that it costs about twice as much to build a ship in the United States as the same ship would cost abroad. And that it costs about twice as much to run a ship according to the American standard of wages and costs as it would to operate the same ship under a foreign flag. The taxpayer should know, too, that subsidies have the effect of tariffs in freezing the channels of international trade. But that money spent in using the cheaper transportation costs of other nations' ocean carriers not only saves the American taxpayer millions in subsidies but gives other nations more American money to exchange for goods produced in the United States.

Let the American people take into account, also, the needs of a merchant marine as troop transports in the national defense, by weighing those needs against national policies on neutrality and good neighborliness. Then when Congress is asked to appropriate millions of dollars for an "adequate merchant marine" the taxpayer will be able to ask:

"Adequate for what?"

NATURAL SCIENTISTS now believe that the speed of an airplane can never exceed that of sound, which is only 700 miles an hour. This is rather disappointing to engineers who may have hoped to send a transport plane across the country so fast that it would arrive at its destination fifteen or twenty minutes ahead of the noise of the engines.

Shoe on the Other Foot

PROTESTS often have been heard that the American press misrepresents people and customs abroad by magnifying out of their true proportion foreign incidents of an unpleasant aspect. The shoe is just as apt to be on the other foot, as the United States' Ambassador Bingham recently showed in deploring the undue prominence given by British newspapers to trivial criminal news from the United States.

"During the presidential election of 1936," Mr. Bingham told the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, "the English newspapers gave prominence to the shooting by a madman of two people at the polls. But of the quiet, orderly behavior of nearly 130,000,000 people at the polls little was said. When you read here of a sensational crime—and they do happen here as well as in my own country—I hope all of you may pause for a moment and think of the hundreds of quiet, decent, ordinary, peace-loving people whom that does not represent."

As late as a generation ago, Englishmen used to look for red savages the moment they landed in America. Now they may look for gunmen and gangsters. Consequently, it is good to find leaders of thought on both sides of the water striving for a better understanding between peoples, and therefore between nations, through the bringing of national character into proper focus. Naturally, this is promoted by the elimination of publicity for mere sensationalism.

Good Will for Weeds

SIR STEPHEN TALLENTS has done the world a noble service. He has definitely added to the universe's store of good will, on an inter-kingdom, if not an international, scale. He has made men feel more kindly about weeds.

This was the more necessary because weeds, on the whole, do not go about the business of making themselves popular at all tactfully. In Great Britain, for example, they annually cost the nation sixteen times as much as the entire income of such wealthy institutions as the colleges of Oxford University. In the United States they endeavor to obtain popularity and affection in an even more astounding way, by costing America millions of dollars each year. Definitely, weeds need a good publicity representative if they are to escape general dislike.

Hence, it is opportune that Sir Stephen has reminded the world that some very admirable people thought exceedingly highly of certain weeds. Poets, for example. A. E. Housman honored traveler's joy; and Frances Cornford sang in praise of the ragwort. A weed, in fact, is merely a plant that happens to have got into the wrong place. Weeds, of course, have got to go; but the world should think of them as kindly as possible.

Out of Gloucester

Book News of the Day

RAYMOND McFARLAND'S reminiscences of voyages out of Gloucester offer a timely supplement to the film version of "Captains Courageous." The story behind THE MASTS OF GLOUCESTER (New York: Norton. $3) is soaked in the same brine.

The book gets off to a dubious start with an irrelevant and somewhat overwritten chapter about an old sailor's visit to the author's home on Frenchman's Bay. In fact, Mr. McFarland doesn't really get going until he packs his seabag and shapes his youthful course for Gloucester to join his brother aboard the schooner Yosemite for a mackerel chase to the Virginia Capes. From there on, he makes the spindrift fly.

* * *

These recollections hark back to the Gloucester of the '90s. Conditions have changed considerably since then. Vessels still reckon their departure from Dog Bar Breakwater every spring for the voyage "out South" that takes them as far as Hatteras for the start of the mackerel season. But the North Atlantic fisheries is a mechanized industry now.

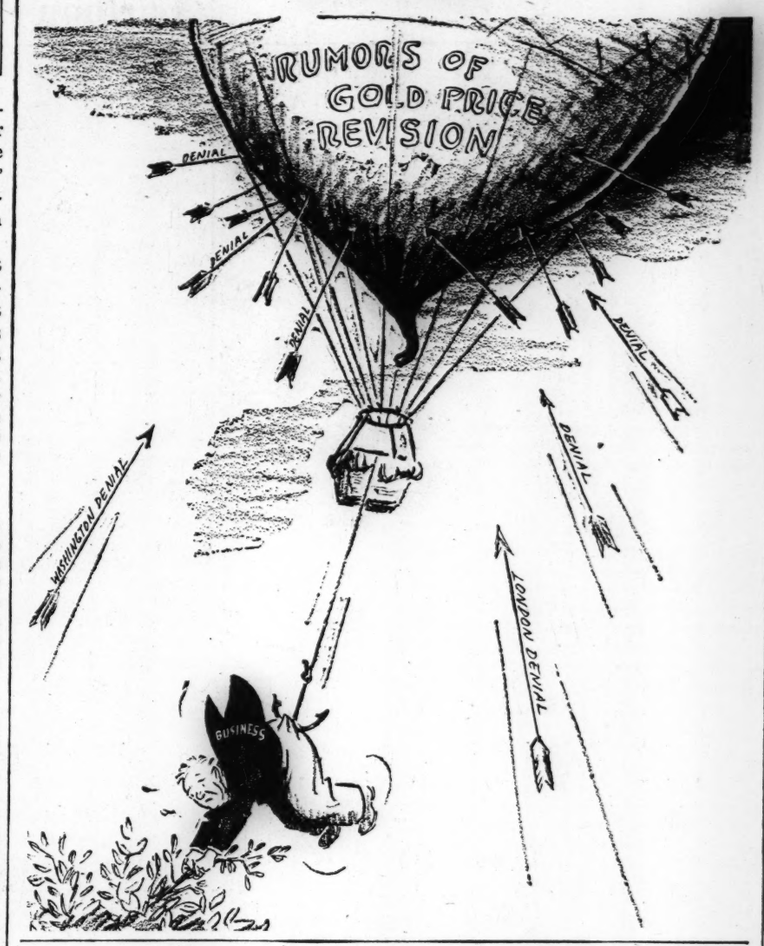
Those were the days when a schooner set all her kites aflying—mains'l, fores'l, jib and jumbo, fore and main tops'ls—not forgetting the big quadrilateral contraption called the "fisherman's stays'l." But a precious little patch of dirty canvas they hoist today—usually nothing more than a jib and a pocket handkerchief of a storm trysail bent onto the naked main boom to steady the prosaic passage under power. The smudge of greasy Diesel engines has blotted out the gallantry of a lordly Gloucesterman bowling home to market with her lee rail under, and a fortune crammed below the hatches.

* * *

The gold leaf has long since peeled off the picture Mr. McFarland paints of life aboard a high-liner out of Gloucester. The days of the salt-banker are practically over. Alien, rust-streaked barks have long since ceased to drop anchor off Cape Ann wharves with cargoes of salt from Italy. Refrigerating machinery has usurped the older process. Vessels no longer go down to the Grand Banks for a three months' harvest of halibut and cod. Neither is a trip in a mackerel seiner in this era of daily radio contact with Fulton Street and Boston Fish Pier such high adventure as when the Yosemite squared away for Cape Henlopen forty years ago.

However much the glamour of the industry may have waned, deep-sea fishing is still stern stuff. The winters down on Georges aren't getting any warmer. The sea is as rigorous as in sail-carrying days. And doubtless the characters Mr. McFarland ably portrays are as much in evidence today. In men like Cap'n Marty Welch of the Elsie and Ben Pine of the Gertrude L. Thebaud, Gloucester lists its stanch descendants of such seafarers as Skipper John McFarland and Flo Mills, cook of the schooner Yosemite. H. T.

Hard to Deflate



Peter, Alias Marco Polo

ONCE on a time, as the fairy tales say, Sunday was a day of rest for me, too. But that was before Peter. How well I remember my delight when Sunday dawned in those far-off, irresponsible times. Books. And certainly a few sly winks after lunch if the mood dictated, or a quiet ramble.

How different is Sunday now. It begins with seeing that Teeth, both the big new ones in front and all the younger applicants coming in next them, are properly scoured. A tie set straight and hair brushed that never stays neat. As well expect feathers to lie flat!

But it is after lunch when the real difference sets in. Peter eyes us both over dessert, sizing up the possibilities of the situation.

"Who'll go over to the pond with me?" comes with the last spoonful. This Sunday it was my turn.

We set off with three boats, bath tub size, a long bamboo rod, a lot of string and two magazines—high optimism on my part. Three doors away, our travels began.

"This sidewalk must be the great Wall of China," Peter said in his confidential manner, "and we mustn't walk on the cracks because they are holes in the wall and there are fierce 'Chinesemen' at the bottom of the holes waiting to catch us." Naturally, we trod with great care.

At the street crossing, however, we traversed a continent. "Now we must be crossing over into Africa to hunt crocodiles," Peter continued his improvisation, as I got a firmer grip on the two boats that had fallen my lot, on the one hand, the two magazines on the other, and an edge of Peter's shirt to guide him through the traffic.

The tall grass across the road was a jungle, and Peter went ahead making noises like African savages, beating it up for snakes. By the time we reached the "forest," the usually peaceful pine grove which surrounds Fresh Pond, he had hoisted two boa constrictors to his bamboo rod and was carrying them proudly over his shoulder. At this point we were clad in sun helmets and white breeches, and our faces were bronzed beyond recognition. Peter called it "brownzed," but the idea was the same. And presently we reached our destination.

To the opacity of an adult gaze it looked like nothing so much as a lot of gray stones edging the pond and interspersed with broken bottles, as well as overgrown with nettle. But Peter put me straight.

"Now we must have come to the Nile, and I will set sail in a ship to hunt crocodiles, while you will catch them as I throw them up on shore."

In between receiving the crocodiles which lay in piles at my feet, I read a few words in the magazines. But there was too much excitement at sea, and presently I gave up expecting to finish two consecutive sentences. At this moment the ship sank, propelled by the bamboo stick, and the sailors all leaped into the sea and swam ashore.

There was a mountain behind us, so when the sailors had returned to their ship, Peter tied the string of it to my shoe buckle, and became an Alpine climber, yodeling at me from each height until he was well above the clouds, where he said the sun was shining like anything. Looking up at him, I could well believe it, for the shining copper on top of his head was all ablaze in it. I did not mention this to Peter, however, for two reasons. One was that he likes to ignore the fact that his hair is on the red side, and the second was that *he* said I could not see him up above the clouds.

Perhaps he was right and I could not see *him*. I saw a sturdy little figure with head thrown back, whose feet were on the clouds and whose head was in the sun; but how could one follow those quick, winglike fancies of childhood, darting over continents and oceans, bits from this story book or that twice-told tale, unhampered visions of all climes and ages?

Somewhat later, we started home again, two weatherbeaten travelers whom no one would recognize because we had been gone so long. Two Marco Polos in rags; that was before we crossed the railroad track. Two "Chinesemen" in pigtails—that was passing through the "forest." Two Americans home from an African jungle—that was at the street crossing. We arrived home in a gondola propelled by a blithe gondolier, but at the door suddenly became just two fellows home from a hike!

I often wonder what others mean when they say with a sigh of gratitude—"tomorrow's Sunday; I shall get caught up on my reading." How well I know that I shall be setting out on a world cruise involving anything from playing tricks on Alaskan seals to bagging tigers for a Zoo. D. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

By Way of Appreciation

By Frank L. Perrin

MORE and more, as we learn from experience and from those friendly associations brought about by common aims and purposes, is the conviction impressed that it is the host, rather than the guest, who should acknowledge obligation for benefits received. It is the guest who brings to those visited a vision of new horizons, new opportunities, and a fresh realization of added responsibilities. The stay-at-home, unless he is able to look, in fancy or imagination, beyond his limiting borders, may be inclined to imagine that within his narrow perspective lies all that is really important or significant.

So it is the person who, for the moment, serves in the role of host who, more than the visitor from a distance, is the beneficiary, the debtor. And this is not said impulsively or with any desire to be polite or unduly gracious. It is said, rather, that expression may be given to a sincere appreciation of direct and valuable benefits which could not be realized except through close friendly contacts and exchanges of experiences and views. It is no secret that these close associations of friends, both old and new, are made possible only by a considerable sacrifice of time and effort by those who journey across seas, over mountains and along almost endless highways. Their thoughtfulness and generosity, fully appreciated, cannot remain long unrewarded.

* * *

It is interesting, as these friendly contacts are viewed retrospectively, to realize that while viewpoints vary somewhat because of differing environments, the main objectives are similar. Despite indications to the contrary, those who have the same objective are quite generally convinced that the fraternal and brotherly bond uniting thoughtful and generously inclined peoples everywhere has been strengthened, rather than weakened, by vicissitudes, by wars and rumors of wars, and by the strivings for supremacy, political and territorial advantage, and by selfish hatreds and jealousies thus engendered.

Those unaware of the gradual but steady growth of this better understanding seem sometimes inclined to scoff at the credulity of those among their friends who are able to see the brighter side of the picture. But I am convinced that those who combine this better faith with understanding and reason are not living in a fools' paradise. The human family, despite its handicaps, its frequent failures to accept and enjoy the blessings and privileges everywhere available, has progressed, and is progressing now, because of the better understanding of world brotherhood. In marked and almost regular sequence, in recent years, serious crises have been faced and averted, not because of cowardice or supineness, but through a realization of the folly of destructive conflict.

* * *

A generation ago, and certainly at any time in the earlier history of what we call civilization, incidents within our easy recollection in recent months would have plunged much of the world into war. The casual observer and the pessimistic critic may find it easy to explain what approaches a phenomenon in its unprecedented implications by attributing the urge to peace to the inability to go to war with any hope of victory. But I believe that there is a different, a stronger, a more commendable impulse actuating the hearts of men and women everywhere. Their love of peace, rather than the fear of loss or defeat or the hope of victory in war, more and more governs the world.

Some day, it may be, we will all understand and appreciate just what Woodrow Wilson, then President of the United States, meant when he said America was "too proud to fight." Many of his critics, at home and abroad, smiled or openly laughed at what they chose to regard as a coined aphorism. But it was not a careless or merely picturesque phrase. Today, if the sentiment were to be rephrased, it might be made to read too wise, rather than too proud. And Americans, happily, are not alone in the realization and possession of this wise conviction. There can be no monopoly in the enjoyment of this better understanding.

This is the heartening and encouraging message which travelers from far and near lands bring us. They are welcome, thrice welcome, messengers and guests. They come to bring, and to share, the fruits of friendship and better understanding.

The Wide Horizon

How London Looks at Spain

By Livingston Hartley

[Second of Two Articles]

THE British are essentially an orderly people. Their most bitter strikes cause very little violence, they suffer in only a minor degree from crime, and their "bobbies" find truncheons an adequate substitute for the automatic that always swings at the hip of a "cop." Centuries of internal order makes them shudder at the thought of continued chaos in Spain, in this day when several European governments mask their national policies behind universal ideologies and seem avid to seize any opportunity to fish in troubled waters.

America has not had quite the same respect for order. Its history as a free nation was founded on revolution against authority in the name of liberty. Its revolution was also a Leftist movement in its New England impetus center, causing the most influential Rightist elements of that region to flee the country. A fundamental Anglo-American difference of attitude on this point arises directly from the two respective histories and traditions.

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Conservative circles in London seem convinced that a Franco victory would lead most quickly to a restoration of order in Spain, and to the termination of conditions there which make the peninsula an international Pandora's Box. They may be wrong in this opinion, swayed perhaps by suspicion of possible Soviet influence in a Leftist Spain, but they undoubtedly hold it. Many of them are willing to see a sacrifice of the moral principles involved in the conflict for this end, because war in Spain seems very close when viewed from London. Americans, on the other hand, are 3000 miles from the conflict, and able to view more objectively any sacrifices of order which a triumph of liberty and free government might entail.

One reason which apparently induces British conservatives to pursue a course of rigid non-intervention is long-range policy. They believe that by maintaining their present course they will emerge eventually as the strongest foreign influence in Spain, regardless of the outcome of the civil war.

They point out that Britain overshadows all other countries in the extent of her financial and economic interests in Spain, and that Anglo-Spanish ties have long been peculiarly intimate. They see convincing reasons why a victorious Franco would seek to restore these ties to their former intimacy.

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The principal reason is money, which will be indispensable in rehabilitating Spain and repairing the damages of the civil war. London has the money which Rome and Berlin lack, and London can offer, moreover, an extensive market for Spanish exports. British economic and financial power, they believe, would exert sufficient political influence on Franco to eliminate any Spanish threat to their imperial communications.

Such influence, in their opinion, would not prove unacceptable to Franco, who is expected to be disposed to welcome some means of escape from his overbearing Italian "allies." It is no secret that Mussolini's emissaries in Spain have not proved very tactful, and have aroused a definite hostility among the Spanish generals they have come to "save."

If the Government should win in Spain, Britain need have no fear of her Mediterranean communications. The principal British preoccupation here is that chaotic conditions might then continue to disturb the peninsula, causing persistent danger of a new outbreak. There is also the possibility that Mussolini might again send troops to Spain to prevent a Government victory. The promises of Il Duce are naturally discounted in London.

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A third alternative appears more likely to many, as the military situation in central Spain seems to approach a stalemate. This is a negotiated settlement, in which Britain's "neutral" status would provide her with the dominant role. As the only European great power which has not openly furnished aid to either side, Britain could play the part of the "honest broker," and emerge as the greatest foreign influence behind the eventual government of a pacified Spain.

British conservatives may be unduly optimistic, influenced perhaps by the greater weight in Europe their renewed prosperity and rearmament program is giving them. They admit that the Spanish war has been to date a particularly heavy blow to Great Britain's traditional position in the peninsula. But they believe that continuance of their Spanish policy will see them out of the Spanish crisis with a minimum of damage.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Tribute to Lupe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Congratulations that you have gotten "H. H. H." to do the Lupe sketches again. I missed them, and am glad to see them again. I have lived among Mexicans all my life and have never seen them portrayed with more truth and humor than in the Lupe sketches. H. H. H. is a suggestive artist and makes each sketch a delightful picture. R. A. L.

Santa Fe, N. M.